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ADELMAN 'JUGGLING WITH FACTS' TO DEFEND SDI

LD112127 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 11 Sep 85

["Adelman Advertises Futile Fantasies" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, September 11 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Director of the U.S. Arms Conrol and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman asserts that predictions of leading scientists of the world about technical unfeasibility of Reagan's plans of "star wars" are allegedly irrational and based on unsupported conclusions.

Addressing the Council on World Affairs of Cleveland, Ohio, he declared in protection of the deployment in the USA of large-scale anti-missile defence with elements of space basing. Adelman specifically stated that in the past, too, scientists had been mistaken in trying to prove that it would be impossible to implement some or other technical projects. He recalled that great American scientist Thomas Edison had believed that practical use of alternating current will be impossible. In 1932 Albert Einstein called in doubt the possibility of man's using nuclear energy. Other scientists rejected the idea of television. Adelman turned to history in an effort to prove that reliable and economically feasible anti-missile defence is not a futile fantasy and empty dream.

Indeed, even famous scientists made errors in their predictions in the past. But the director of the U.S. agency is on purpose juggling with facts, for instance, by placing on par a debate on the advantages and disadvantages of alternating or direct currents, the debate which in the long run had the aim of finding the most rational way of using the electric energy, and the problem of two means of armed struggle pursuing diametrically opposite aims.

The illusory but nevertheless extremely dangerous plans of the militarisation of space harboured by Washington, are aimed at creating technical means that would ensure the "safety " of the aggressor dealing the first nuclear strike. The means of penetrating the destabilising large-scale anti-missile defence have the aim to prevent the adventurists, who hope that their aggression will go unpunished, from unleashing nuclear war.

Adelman justly notes that "human ingenuity overcame human expectations and even expert predictions". But for understandable reasons he prefers to exert efforts to prove that technical breakthroughs are, allegedly, possible only during the implementation of the U.S. programme of "star wars". A legitimate question arises, is there no room for success in the sphere of creating means of neutralising the U.S. plans of inundating space with arms? The entire experience of humanity over the past two millenia refutes the "argumentation" of the director of the U.S. agency that is built on sand.

Contrary to what is asserted by the representatives of the Reagan administration, the creation of the large-scale space-based anti-missile defence in the USA is not at all aimed at making nuclear weapons useless and obsolete. The arms race in space will only aggravate the arms race on earth, will remove the prospects of achieving agreements on the whole complex of problems of arms limitation and reduction. Contrary to Adelman's assertions, Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" remains a futile undertaking, which is nevertheless very dangerous for humanity.

WEINBERGER CITED ON SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

LD111732 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger gave an interview to a group of journalists from NATO countries, in which he set forth with utmost frankness and cynicism the stand of the Reagan administration towards space militarization plans.

The head of the U.S. military establishment unambiguously stressed several times that the United States does not intend to discuss with the Soviet Union the question of any limitation on the development of components of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements and of attack space arms under way in the United States within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." In the process, C. Weinberger made it clear that the Reagan administration is determined to bring them at least to the stage when the United States would be ready to deploy these systems in near terrestrial orbit.

Abandoning the "strategic defense system" is something to which the President, as the latter declared on more than one occasion, is not ready to go, said C. Weinberger. According to the U.S. secretary of defense, the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is so important to the President that "it cannot and should not be a bargaining chip" at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. He noted that the administration holds a very tough stand on this issue. At the same time, Weinberger did not conceal that the United States intends to work towards getting a reduction in the Soviet defensive missile potential. So, Washington has made another attempt to distort completely the key element of the accord, reached last January, to address and tackle at the Geneva talks the entire complex of issues pertaining to nuclear and space arms.

The Washington "hawk" also tried to convince West Europeans that work under "star wars" programme allegedly fits into the framework of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. Such arguments are obviously meant for simpletons and incompetent people. George Brown, a member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, has recently emphasized that the development of space arms, including strategic systems and anti-satellite weapons, threatens the very foundation of control over nuclear armaments, laid down by the ABM Treaty.

The very fact that the White House has officially proclaimed the "Strategic Defense Initiative" a state research programme is in conflict with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, the more so in conditions when experimental models of attack space arms are already in development in U.S. laboratories and some of their types are in testing at U.S. proving grounds.

The U.S. secretary of defense used the possibility to promise governments of West European allies, which, as he admitted, do not express so far particular zeal to become accomplices in Washington's provocative venture, almost a "fortune" if they agree to take part in scientific-technical cooperation to implement the "star wars" programme. However, wittingly or unwittingly, he has in actual fact admitted that the United States is eager to use in its selfish interests technical and manpower resources of its allies.

The Reagan administration, he said, is interested in involving as many people as possible, the best brains in the world, in the work on the project. According to Weinberger, the United States is pressing Western Europe for, above all, "brains contribution" to the "star wars" programme.

The Pentagon chief began justifying for one hundredth time the course of militarizing outer space, embarked on by the Reagan administration, by a certain "humane" purpose of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" and false statements to the effect that the United States is allegedly "catching up" with the Soviet Union in this field. But all these fabrications collapse like the house of cards when compared with real facts. What remains is the poorly disguised striving of Washington to achieve, by creating a "space shield" with the simultaneous build-up of U.S. offensive armaments, a strong military superiority over the Soviet Union.

ISRAELYAN VIEWS NONPROLIFERATION TREATY'S ROLE

PM101225 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 35, 1 Sep 85 (Signed to Press 27 Aug 85) p 5

[Article by Viktor Israelyan, deputy head of the Soviet delegation at the third conference in Geneva to consider the operation of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons: "The Most Universal Treaty"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, prevention of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament -- such is the range of questions to be discussed at the 3rd conference to consider the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which opened on August 27 in Geneva. The task before the conference is to analyze the operation of the treaty over the past five years (1980-1985).

To Prevent the Spread of Deadly Weapons

The initiative in elaborating measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to countries that do not possess these weapons belongs to the Soviet Government, which in the course of bilateral and multilateral talks in the 1960s, including those in the framework of the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, secured the drafting and signing in 1967 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The place of the treaty in modern international relations is determined by the fact that the spread of nuclear weapons around the planet and their acquisition by new countries would take the world even closer to the nuclear precipice and bring about a sharp international destabilization. The postwar period has seen different armed conflicts, chiefly those between states that do not possess nuclear weapons. It is not difficult to imagine what their consequences would have been not only for countries directly involved in the conflict, but also for the whole world, if they had possessed nuclear arms and used them. The spread of nuclear weapons, far from strengthening the security of states, adds to the probability of an outbreak of nuclear conflict, if only by sheer accident.

The advent of nuclear weapons would present especial danger in regions of an enhanced military threat. On this plane much concern has been aroused by the nuclear ambitions of such countries as South Africa, Israel, and Pakistan.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is the most universal of all the international agreements now in force, aimed at curbing the arms race. About 130 states are parties to this treaty. This number is tending to steadily increase. During the 15 years of its existence (it came into force in 1970) the treaty has proved itself to be an effective instrument of limiting the nuclear arms race.

The key provisions of this document are the so-called counterpoint commitments of nuclear and non-nuclear states. The former have pledged not to pass on nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to anyone else. The states not possessing such weapons have undertaken not to produce and not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The commitments recorded in the treaty bar the way to the spread of nuclear weapons. On no single occasion in all the years that the treaty has been in force has the question arisen of any of its parties violating its commitments under the treaty.

It is also important to note that the treaty has produced a definite and recognized legal norm for those non-nuclear states which are not parties to it, amounting to non-possession of nuclear arms.

The acquisition of nuclear arms by non-nuclear states that are parties to the treaty would be a blatant contravention of the treaty. If, however, these weapons fell into the possession of non-nuclear states that are not parties to the treaty, this no doubt would cause strong condemnation on the part of the entire world community -- something the opponents of the treaty cannot afford to ignore.

Way to Nuclear Disarmament

It goes without saying that, along with strict observance and strengthening of non-proliferation, the interests of universal security would be furthered by the adoption of practical measures to end the nuclear arms race and secure nuclear disarmament, as is required by one of the key articles of the treaty. It stands to reason that countries which bear special responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security should consider the prevention of nuclear war to be the chief goal of their foreign policy. The Soviet Union has set an example of goodwill by assuming the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The adoption of a similar commitment by all nuclear powers would be a major step in ruling out the possibility of nuclear war. It would seriously strengthen the security of non-nuclear states as well. The Soviet Union is a principled and consistent opponent of the race in nuclear weapons.

Freezing all nuclear arsenals, first and foremost those of the Soviet Union and the United States, would be a simple and effective way towards initiating the process of nuclear disarmament. However, a freeze on nuclear arsenals is not an end in itself. The ultimate goal of all efforts in this sphere in the framework of both multilateral and bilateral negotiations is the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals everywhere.

The cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests without delay would constitute an important material barrier in the way of nuclear danger and become an effective measure in limiting nuclear arms. The Soviet Union imposed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions from August 6, 1985, till January 1, 1986. The moratorium will remain in force provided the USA, for its part, refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions.

A reciprocal moratorium by the USSR and the USA on all nuclear explosions would also serve as a fine example to other states possessing nuclear weapons. The introduction of a unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union has been widely acclaimed in the world. Politicians and social forces, calling for the prevention of the nuclear threat, for limiting and ending the arms race, see in the new Soviet initiative a real possibility of quickly arriving at an agreement and putting an end to all nuclear tests, thereby beginning the practical approach to nuclear disarmament.

Ending nuclear explosions is undoubtedly one of the surest ways towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime, cutting down the nuclear arsenals and their complete elimination.

Energy of the Atom for the Benefit of People

To the central question of the nuclear age - will the energy of the atom which mankind has subdued in the course of scientific and technical progress contribute to raising the well-being of nations and meeting the ever growing requirements in every field of socio-economic development, or will it turn our planet into a lifeless desert? - there can be but one answer: Nuclear energy must be used only for the benefit of mankind. This goal underlies the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Over the more than a quarter of a century of its existence the agency has secured appreciable success in implementing its double goal: further strengthening the non-proliferation regime and assisting international cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of the atomic energy.

An important trend in IAEA activities to ensure the non-spread of nuclear weapons is the realization of the guarantees envisaged by its charter, the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other agreements. The experience in using the IAEA's guarantees has shown that the functioning of its verification mechanism does not infringe upon the sovereign rights of states and does not create any hindrances to their peaceful activities in the atomic sphere. Many non-nuclear countries have called for ensuring that not only they, but nuclear states as well, should place their peaceful nuclear installations under the IAEA's control in the framework of the nonproliferation regime.

To meet these aspirations halfway, the Soviet Union declared at the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament in 1982 that it was ready to act in a spirit of goodwill and place part of its peaceful nuclear activities under IAEA control. This year the corresponding talks between the Soviet Union and the IAEA ended successfully in the signing of an agreement, which came into force on June 10.

Ever since the energy of uranium nuclear fission was placed for the first time at the srvice of people for peaceful constructive purposes, nuclear power engineering in our country, and many other countries, too, has travelled the path from scientific search and experiment to a rapidly developing branch of the economy. The use of atomic energy in industry, agriculture and research has developed at an equally rapid pace. Nuclear medicine holds a firm place in the overall complex of the means of clinical diagnosis and treatment.

The Soviet Union has taken an active part in international cooperation in this sphere on both a multilateral and bilateral foundation. Jointly with other socialist countries, which have already organized cooperation in this field in the framework - cooperation which is unparallelled in international practice - the Soviet Union willingly shares its knowledge and experience with all countries interested in this. specifically through the IAEA. The Soviet Union attaches great significance and renders every assistance to the scientific and technological programmes implemented by the Agency, and takes part in international conferences held under the IAEA aegis, notably on the experience gained in nuclear power engineering.

The conference in Geneva is called upon to become an important mile-stone in further strengthening the international non-proliferation regime. The Soviet Union will strongly oppose any attempts to revise the Non-Proliferation Treaty, insisting that the conference bear out its relevance, vitality and effectiveness and urge non-participating countries to join it.

The main way towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime that has taken shape in the world is through securing a turn towards a general improvement of the international climate. The Soviet Union has been doing its level best to halt the current dangerous development in the world, strengthen mutual confidence, prevent an arms race in outer space, limit, reduce and ultimately eliminate the nuclear arsenals completely and everywhere. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries will also follow the same line at the conference in Geneva.

U.S., SOVIET NONPROLIFERATION POLICIES CONTRASTED

LD101407 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1034 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep (TASS) -- Without effective control of nuclear exports the system [rezhim] of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons cannot be lasting, MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN writes in its September issue.

Realizing the specific character of nuclear energy, many countries justly consider that in order to ensure trust among states and to create the most favorable conditions for broad nuclear exchange, the broadest international agreement on the principles of nuclear exports is necessary on the basis of the system of nuclear nonproliferation.

Practice shows that not all countries that undertake the commitments of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons strictly fulfill them. In 1978, the United States adopted a law on control over the export of nuclear technology and materials. However, the journal notes, in reality the U.S. Administration adopted a position in this respect, as a result of which the procedure for issuing licenses for the export of nuclear technology and materials is made easier. For example, permission was given for the delivery to South Africa of equipment for enriching uranium. There are reports of deliveries of enriched uranium from the United States to Israel and of nuclear technology from the United States to Pakistan, which with other countries is making attempts to undermine the agreed international measures on controlling nuclear exports.

As for the Soviet Union, it is demonstrating in actual fact the consistency of its position, aimed at the general strengthening of the system of nuclear nonproliferation as an important practical step toward freezing nuclear arsenals and completely eliminating nuclear arms everywhere in the future, the journal writes.

PETROSYANTS ADDRESSES NONPROLIFERATION TALKS

LD092051 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 9 TASS -- The third conference to review the implementation of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is going on in the Geneva Palace of Nations. The conference's activities are now concentrated in three main committees which have been set up for a detailed and in-depth study of how individual clauses of the treaty are being implemented.

Speaking today in the first main committee of the conference, Andranik Petrosyants, the leader of the USSR delegation, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, pointed out that speeches by a considerable majority of delegations in the general debate at the conference were keynoted by the conviction that to end and ban tests of nuclear weapons is the primary measure in efforts to bring about an end to the nuclear arms race and to achieve nuclear disarmament.

All these years the Soviet Union has been consistently and persistently pressing for the implementation of these obligations, proceeding from the assumption that total termination of nuclear tests would stop the nuclear arms race in the most dangerous -- qualitative -- direction. Besides, it would serve as a serious contribution to the maintenance and consolidation of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Coming out in favour of a ban on nuclear weapon testing, the Soviet Union has always considered that it is important that an appropriate international agreement contain adequate verification measures.

To me as the leader of the USSR delegation at the tripartite talks, it is well known how much attention at the talks was devoted to verification measures. All the main verification matters were practically solved and recorded in the technical protocol to the treaty.

We fully agree with the opinion of many respected delegates who spoke at our conference that there is no technical problem of verification. There is only a political one, namely: unwillingness to discontinue nuclear tests.

Pressing for an international agreement on cessation of nuclear tests, the Soviet Union considers that a moratorium on tests could serve as the first step towards this goal. On July 29, 1985, the Soviet Union made such move, announcing a unilateral moratorium from August 6, this year, on any nuclear explosions till January 1, 1986. If the United States responds to our good initiative, the moratorium would remain in effect subsequently as well.

As Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized recently in his answers to questions of the U.S. TIME magazine, our moratorium on nuclear explosions and the suggestion to the USA to join in it and to resume talks on a total ban on nuclear tests, just as the proposal on peaceful cooperation and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, pursue the goal of breaking the vicious circle and taking the arms limitation process out of deadlock. "We are convinced," Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, "that it is necessary jointly to look for a way out of the present complex situation".

BOVIN LAUDS IDEA OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

PM061339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Zones of the Future"]

[Text] As IZVESTIYA readers already know, the 16th session of the South Pacific Forum held at Avarua, the administrative center of the Cook Islands, decided to declare that region a nuclear-free zone. Thirteen states banned "in perpetuity" the deployment, production, and testing of nuclear weapons on their territories and the dumping of radioactive waste in the Pacific. A special protocol is attached to the treaty, intended to be signed by the nuclear powers and requiring them to respect the status of the nuclear-weapon-free zone.

This fact on its own is interesting and significant. It demonstrates the strengthening and the extent of antinuclear sentiments. They are seizing not only people, but also governments. They show that people are choosing a future free of nuclear weapons, the only future option which guarantees life and the preservation of humankind.

At the same time, the aforementioned fact does not exist "on its own" but in the context of a long and stubborn struggle to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and create zones where they cannot be located or used.

The history of nuclear-free zones dates back to 27 March 1956. On that day, in a subcommittee of the UN Disarmament Commission, the Soviet Union proposed creating in Europe an arms limitation and inspection zone. The idea was to ban the deployment of atomic military formations and any types of atomic and hydrogen weapons on the territory of the GDR, the FRG, and their neighboring states. Since then, proposals have repeatedly been put forward and discussed by very different states on the creation of nuclear-free zones; in central and northern Europe, in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean region, in the Near East, in Africa, and in the Indian Ocean basin.

All of these projects are based on the desire to reduce the probability of nuclear catastrophe, limit the territorial sphere of nuclear weapons, and protect states belonging to a nuclear-free zone from the prospect of being drawn into a nuclear conflict. Extensive documents have been elaborated. Corresponding resolutions have been adopted. But matters have moved extremely slowly.

The reason is simple. The United States, its NATO allies, and countries such as Israel and South Africa have seen and continue to see nuclear-free zones as a threat to their strong-arm policy. And they are rigidly blocking plans precisely aimed at limiting strong-arm methods in politics and narrowing opportunities favoring intimidation, blackmail, and threats.

Speaking informally, the first nuclear-free zone was the Antarctic. At a conference on 1 December 1959 in Washington, a treaty banning any activity for military purpose in the Antarctic was approved.

A major breakthrough toward a world without nuclear weapons was made on 12 February 1967: A treaty was concluded in Mexico City banning nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty). In accordance with Protocol II added to it, which was signed and ratified by all the nuclear powers, the latter adopted pledges to observe the status of nuclear-free zone and also not to promote its violation in any form.

There is no single model common to all the possible nuclear-free zones. But the Tlatelolco Treaty, the Avarua Treaty, and other documents relating to nuclear-free zones outline quite clearly the legal workings of such zones. States belonging to a given zone undertake not to produce, not to stockpile, not to import for their own purposes, not to permit the deployment on their territory of all types of nuclear weapons, and not to set up nor permit to be set up on their territory backup equipment and installations for nuclear weapons. States which possess nuclear weapons undertake not to have nuclear weapons in the armory of their forces if, in accordance with international agreements, they are stationed in the zone's territory, not to transfer nuclear weapons to governments on that territory, and not to use nor threaten to use nuclear weapons against zone members.

Thus, a nuclear-free system constitutes a sum of undertakings both by nonnuclear and -- necessarily! -- nuclear states. Incidentally, it will be interesting to see how certain nuclear powers react to the nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. For the Soviet Union there is no question here; nor for China -- I hope. So far official circles in Washington and London have been cautiously silent. But France has already stated unambiguously that it will continue nuclear explosions on Mururoa Atoll, which is in the zone.

For the inhabitants of the Pacific islands this is, literally, a painful problem. Employees of Fiji University have established that radioactive contamination of the environment, caused by more than 210 French and U.S. tests, has already resulted in an increased number of cancer cases, the birth of children with congenital defects, and genetic abnormalities. Those who carry out the tests usually assert that today's explosions are "clean" and harmful to nobody. People retort: If that is so, why is it necessary to remove the test sites thousands of kilometers from those who arrange them? In my opinion, it's logical...

Recently, the practice has been established of creating mini-zones free of nuclear weapons. Many cities, villages and other administrative units in NATO countries have declared themselves zones within the bounds of which the local authorities ban the manufacture, deployment, and transport of nuclear weapons. These countries' governments are ignoring the decisions of the municipal organs. But that does not reduce the moral and political significance of such acts. They symbolize the growth of political awareness among broad sections of the population and their nonacceptance of the arms race.

All countries and all peoples can and must do everything possible to reduce the threat of war and then, completely eliminate that threat. The creation of nuclear-free zones is a contribution to the resolution of this task, a contribution which nonnuclear countries are making to the strengthening international security. The creation of nuclear-free zones is a substantial obstacle in the way of the dissemination of nuclear weapons. It is no accident that Article VII of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons says: "No clause of the present treaty affects the right of any group of states to conclude regional treaties with a view to fully ensuring the absence of nuclear weapons on their corresponding territory."

The skeptically minded reader may think: Well, what is the point of talking about nuclear-free zones; that is not where the course of world events is determined; if there is a big war nobody will survive, whatever zone he lives in... This stance may not seem very consoling at first glance, but perfectly realistic. However, there is realism and realism. Reconciling oneself to circumstances is no doubt realism. But overcoming circumstances is also realism. What has been created by mankind can be changed by mankind. For this reason the threat of war is not fatal. For this reason there is a point in any action, great or small, which works against war. And our future will be what we make it now, today.

ASAT TESTING PROVES U.S. ARMS RACE STANCE

LD080025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2052 GMT 7 Sep 85

[From the "International Review" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev's statements in his talk with the journalists from TIME have been appraised in the White House. Its spokesman noted that the U.S. President is serious in his approach to the question of relations with Moscow and made it known that he is ready to meet the USSR half-way in an attempt to solve the existing problems. The present actions of Washington, however, bear witness to the American Administration's lack of willingness to respond constructively to our peaceful initiatives.

Take the question of antisatellite weapons. For 2 years now, the commitment undertaken unilaterally by the USSR not to put antisatellite systems in space has been in operation. Despite this, the United States is taking a dangerous step to escalate the arms race and spread it to outer space. Washington has officially announced its intention to hold tests shortly of the ASAT antisatellite system. The first tests against targets in space are planned to be carried out this month.

As was noted in the TASS statement, this decision by the American Administration signifies nothing but an action directly leading to the start of deployment of a new class of dangerous armaments, of offensive space weapons. Thus, the United States is stepping up preparations for "star wars." This once again displays the true attitude of Washington to the talks on nuclear and space weapons at Geneva and its unwillingness to agree on real steps to prevent the arms race in space and halt it on earth.

The TASS statement stresses that in the case of the United States holding tests of antisatellite weapons, the USSR will consider itself free of its unilateral commitment not to put antisatellite weapons into space. All responsibility for further events will lie with the United States. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in his talk with American senators, neither side will be reconciled to the other side gaining steady of decisive superiority. One conclusion can be drawn from this: There should not be a trial of strength; things should not be taken to a dangerous confrontation. In Comrade Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine and in his statements in his talk with American senators, millions of people in the world have seen a real hope for halting the nuclear arms race and keeping outer space free of weapons. Our country is doing everything for this hope to be justified.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS WARSAW PACT EXERCISE

PM111151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening Combat Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep -- PAP has reported that the "Friendship-85" exercise, in which commanders, staffs, units, and subunits of the Soviet Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Polish Army participated, has been held on the territory of Poland. The set tasks have been fulfilled.

Present at individual stages of the exercise were Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense; Army General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense; and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The exercise helped to further improve cooperation among troops and served to strengthen combat cooperation among the socialist countries' armies. It ended with a rally of friendship and brotherhood-in-arms, which was addressed by General E. Molczyk, leader of the exercise and Polish deputy minister of national defense. He pointed out that during the exercise the servicemen of the three fraternal armies displayed high combat training and readiness to reliably defend socialism's gains.

The troops and staffs which participated in the exercise are returning to where they are permanently stationed.

ALIYEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND MOSCOW BOOK FAIR OPENING

LD101845 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The Moscow International Book Fair today opened at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements. Present at the opening ceremony were Comrades Aliyev, Zimyanin; Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Comrades Shauro and Yakovlev, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments; heads of ministries; cultural and scientific figures; and foreign guests. Comrade Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Publishing Committee, read greetings from the USSR Council of Ministers to participants and guests at the Moscow book exhibition and fair.

PRC Participation

OW110536 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Fifth Moscow International Book Exhibition and Fair will open in a few days. The USSR International Book Exhibition Corporation is one of the organizers of this international fair. Station reporter Fedin has interviewed Comrade Pavlin, manager of the USSR Book Corporation which belongs to the USSR International Book Exhibition Corporation, on the upcoming international book fair.

Comrade Pavlin said: This is the second year that a Chinese delegation will attend the Moscow International Book Fair. Chinese publishers will exhibit 2,000 categories of books, an increase of 500 over 1983. During the book fair we will meet with our Chinese counterparts and discuss future cooperation in publishing and the book trade.

Comrade Pavlin said: In recent years, the Soviet Union and China have markedly expanded their exchange in books. We have established a cooperative relationship that facilitates the holding of regular book fairs. For instance, a large Soviet book fair was recently held at the Beijing Central Exhibition Hall where more than 4,000 categories of books were exhibited. In November this year, the USSR International Book Exhibition Corporation will attend the Beijing International Book Fair for the Asia-Pacific region. In 1986 we also plan to hold publishing exhibitions in Moscow and Beijing.

Cooperation in other vocational fields has also been very smooth. Special bookstores in Moscow and Beijing have set up departments to sell books from the two countries. This has tremendous significance in deepening mutual understanding between the Soviet and Chinese peoples and in gaining an understanding of the culture of the two peoples.

In conclusion, Pavlin said: I feel that the upcoming Moscow International Book Fair will help develop book exchanges between the Soviet Union and China.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR 'PEACEFUL MEDITERRANEAN'

PM051357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[N. Kovalskiy article: "For a Peaceful Mediterranean"]

[Text] The buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean and the U.S. political pressure on the governments of several Mediterranean countries are causing concern among the peace-loving public and encountering growing opposition by it. Evidence of this can be seen in the mass wave of antiwar demonstrations which have spread in recent months from Portugal and Spain to the shores of Greece.

What is it that generates alarm among, and the protest of peace-loving forces?

It is primarily the enhancement of the role of the military aspects of the United States' Mediterranean policy. The threat against peace originates in the perception by U.S. militarists that the Mediterranean is the southern flank of NATO armed forces, which has been assigned a substantial role in aggressive plans aimed against the USSR and other socialist community countries, against some Arab states, and against the forces of the national liberation movement.

The continuing deployment of new U.S. cruise missiles on the Italian island of Sicily, which pose a threat not just against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries but also constitutes a new factor that has significantly enhanced the military importance of the Mediterranean and boosted the United States' nuclear offensive arsenal. Although the flight range of the 112 U.S. nuclear cruise missiles in Comiso enables them to reach only the western regions of the USSR, the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE noted in this connection that it nonetheless fully covers the Balkan peninsula and, on a wider scale, the approaches to the eastern Mediterranean, the entire Mediterranean, and North Africa. This means that the United States is acquiring the means of military deterrence [ustrasheniye] in an extensive region where it would like to be an all-powerful master. Thus, the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Italy is turning the Mediterranean into a new knot of tension with a great explosive potential. The plans to impose membership in the North Atlantic bloc's military organization on Spain are also aimed at changing the correlation of forces prevailing here.

Because U.S. and NATO military activity here has been put on an almost permanent footing exacerbates and complicates the situation in the Mediterranean. This activity takes the form of militarist actions by the U.S. 6th Fleet off Lebanon's coast, provocations against Libya, and regular maneuvers not only at sea but also on land. The purpose of these maneuvers is stated to be a check of joint actions and the combat readiness of NATO forces and of the possibility of coordinating their actions with other theaters of combat operations in Europe. "Display Determination" and "Distant Hammer" are just two of the largest maneuvers staged in the Mediterranean. The "Bright Star-85" maneuvers were held in August and were described by the Paris LE MONDE as unprecedented in size.

A significant threat against peace is posed by the U.S. bases and other installations located in the Mediterranean. Over 12,000 American servicemen are stationed at the 4 U.S. military bases in Spain alone, while the Rota base at the gateway to the Mediterranean is a key center for providing material and technical backing to the U.S. 6th Fleet. Some of the United States' Mediterranean bases are meant especially for intelligence gathering operations and shadowing of North African countries.

The network of U.S. bases is being expanded, in the opinion of the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE, so as to enable the United States to "lock up the Mediterranean." Thus, in the journal's opinion, this network poses a threat to the sovereignty of Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Cyprus, Syria, and several other countries. It is the region's geographical location that explains why the United States is so interested in involving Spain and Portugal in military cooperation. This is the goal pursued by the plans to lay an oil pipeline from Lisbon to Montijo Air Force Base, the construction of an American satellite tracking station in the Almodovar region, and several other similar measures.

The global aggressive nature of the U.S. "star wars" plans envisages the involvement of some Mediterranean NATO member-states in them. This would enhance these countries' military dependence on the United States and would increase the possibility for utilizing their scientific and technical potential to transfer the arms race into space.

The U.S. militarist policy has resulted in the Mediterranean being threatened by the danger of becoming a real concentration of "hot spots." The fire of war is still raging in the Mediterranean part of the Near East, where the United States is obstructing the peaceful settlement of the complex situation and is de facto encouraging the aggressive intoxication of its "strategic ally," Israel. One cannot fail to mention the problem of Cyprus, which has been for a long time the object of imperialist intrigues. Libya has become the target of constant threats and provocations by the United States.

Striving to implement its militarist schemes, the United States is supporting the region's right-wing conservative forces and is interfering in the internal affairs of peoples in Mediterranean countries. The stance of some socialist parties and of revolutionary-democratic and other progressive public forces in the region is also causing irritation across the ocean.

The actions by U.S. militarist circles in the Mediterranean are threatening Europe's security and constitute a departure from the Helsinki Final Act. It is, therefore, no accident that dissatisfaction is growing in countries situated both on the northern and the southern shores of the Mediterranean and there are an increasing number of demonstrations against the U.S. military presence and the U.S. military-political course there.

This takes shape on several levels. One of them concerns the contradictions between the United States and its Mediterranean partners in NATO or under other treaties. For example, obvious alarm was caused in the Pentagon by the Greek Government's official statement about a review of its military doctrine, which was formerly based on the premise that the potential enemy was to be found to the north of Greece's border, and also by the statement by that country's prime minister concerning the need to withdraw the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpiled in Greece. In Spain, according to the French newspaper LIBERATION, the population sees "nothing more absurd than the idea of a Soviet threat."

The stance of nonaligned Mediterranean countries, expressing the interests of peace-loving forces, is another level at which difficulties arise for the U.S. military-political course in the region. This stance was formulated in particular at the meeting of foreign ministers and other representatives from Malta, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Algeria, and the PLO. The document they adopted expressed "profound concern in connection with the numerous U.S. provocations that violate Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity and constitute a threat to international peace," contains a condemnation of the "strategic alliance" between Israel and the United States, and notes that this alliance "furthers Israel's aggressive role."

Finally, the United States' militarist plans in the Mediterranean are encountering opposition by the influential political force that is the antiwar movement. This movement has acquired a mass nature and expresses the will of the broadest public circles. For example: According to public opinion polls, 70 percent of Spain's population are in favor of the liquidation of U.S. military bases on Spanish territory, and 54 percent in favor of the country's withdrawal from NATO.

Despite the considerable variety of the antiwar movement's forms, the composition of its membership, its members' political and philosophical orientation, and the specific action programs, they are all united by a common demand: to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation.

The same demand is raised at the regular conference of progressive parties and movements from Mediterranean countries. It was echoed at several international meetings in Comiso, Sicily, and at the Athens conference "For a Nuclear-Free Europe." It is chanted by the columns of demonstrators protesting the whipping up of tension in the region. A struggle for the attainment of this goal is being waged by communist parties in the Mediterranean countries, and the conference of representatives of communist and workers parties from the eastern Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East, and the Red Sea region declared itself in favor of it.

Rendering this demand more specific, the fighters against the threat of war are demanding U.S. abandonment of the deployment of cruise missiles in the region, a ban on the stockpiling of nuclear weapons there, and the liquidation of foreign bases.

Calls for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans are becoming increasingly widespread. The peace-loving public has welcomed the first steps taken in this direction, which took the form of convening a meeting of experts from Balkan countries at the state level. In the western Mediterranean, Portuguese and Spanish champions of peace are calling for the proclamation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pyrenean peninsula.

An anti-imperialist content abounds in the program stipulations of the regional antiwar movement as regards Lebanon, Cyprus, the threat to Libya's sovereignty, the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and Israel's policy of conquest. Many of the movement's members see a guarantee for success in their struggle in their further cohesion, in the involvement of new political and social forces in the struggle, and in the development of cooperation with all forces of social and national liberation struggling for peace, democracy, and social progress against imperialism.

In its approach to Mediterranean problems, the Soviet Union pursues goals that are identical with those pursued by all peace-loving forces in the region. Our country declares its commitment to a policy aimed at turning the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace, security and fruitful cooperation, and draws attention to the unbreakable link between security in this region and European security.

During the recent visit by Italy's Prime Minister B. Craxi to the USSR, the Soviet side declared that seats of tension, including the Mediterranean, must be eliminated by political means. The USSR is in favor of a continuation of the process of narrowing the gap between positions, of more active cooperation in the attempts to settle regional problems around the negotiating table, and of protection of the sovereign rights of states and peoples subjected to pressure and crude interference in internal affairs. During the visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Spain, both sides noted in their joint statement the importance of maintaining relations of peace between Mediterranean states and transforming the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and friendly cooperation.

The Soviet Union has put forward an entire package of proposals whose implementation would help ease tension not only in the Mediterranean but also in Europe as a whole. This program envisages a ban on the establishment of foreign bases in the Mediterranean, the spread of agreed confidence-building measures in the military sphere throughout the region, the reduction of armed forces there, the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, the renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries, and the pledge by nuclear powers not to use nuclear weapons against these countries.

The USSR's realistic proposals are encountering growing understanding and support both in Mediterranean states and beyond the region's boundaries. The Mediterranean can and must become truly a sea of peace.

WASHINGTON'S AIMS, REAGAN'S 'RAVINGS' QUESTIONED

LD111938 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 11 Sep 85

[What Is Washington Driving At? -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 11 TASS -- The Washington administration continues whipping up a hostile anti-Soviet campaign designed to whitewash the aggressive foreign policy course of the United States, its desire to start a new round of the arms race, including the way of spreading it to outer space. In recent days this campaign was joined by the President and the vice president of the United States. Much of what they said makes one wonder: What is concealed behind these words? What aims are being pursued? Take for instance the President's latest interview to the U.S. college radio network. It contains a deliberately distorted picture of the foreign policy actions and, in fact, the entire policy of the Soviet Union.

The President, as he has already done it more than once, accused the Soviet Union of "expansionism". He said that the Soviet Union "poses a threat to the United States and the entire Western world". More than that, this time the President failed to resist the temptation to add to the standard set of anti-Soviet cliches references to all sorts of materials prepared by those people from among his entourage who clearly want at all cost to complicate the preparations for the Soviet-American summit talks in Geneva. Only this can explain the fact why the President had "shored up" his remarks with "quotes" from Lenin which actually are a crude fabrication and have nothing to do with Lenin's works even in the remotest approximation.

The President, for instance, held forth on the subject that "Lenin, and every Russian leader at some time or other, over and over again, restated their goal of a one-world communist state", that "the United States is the final enemy". According to Reagan, Lenin supposedly said "We must take Eastern Europe", "We will organize the hordes of Asia".

Why did the President of the United States have to repeat such ravings? What is Washington driving at? For curses and anger are poor advisers, especially when the point is to develop relations, to prepare concrete proposals directed at setting Soviet-American relations right.

In the light of what the President said the question arises: Is it that Washington is thus trying to avoid giving an answer to the concrete Soviet proposals that were made to the United States and are directed at ending the arms race, at creating an atmosphere of trust, at normalising relations between the Soviet Union and the United States? It appears somebody stands to gain from the atmosphere of tension that gives the American guiding circles the possibility to justify the reckless arms race and to press fanatically for the militarization of outer space. But all this contradicts the interests of peace and increases confrontation, while doing nothing to lessen it. The Soviet Union rejects such an approach to international affairs. It proceeds from the premise that despite differences it is in the interest of the American and Soviet peoples to find points of contact in the solution of complex questions.

This was underlined once again in Mikhail Gorbachev's answers to the American TIME magazine, when he said: "It is necessary to muster political courage and stop the developing sinister process. It is necessary to stop the arms race and commence disarmament and improvement of relations".

It can be conjectured that those who are whipping up the new wave of hostility to the Soviet Union want to delude public opinion both in the United States and in other countries. They are frightened by the truth that has penetrated those countries about Soviet foreign policy, about the Soviet leadership's intent to put relations between the USSR and the United States on the right track and work for a constructive dialogue. And it is intended to conceal this truth, to distort the true meaning of Soviet intentions. But is this a road to solving questions, is it necessary to create such a background now if one wants the forthcoming summit to end in concrete and tangible results expected of it by the peoples of the whole world.

Washington Fuels Anti-Sovietism

PM120920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Crude Attacks"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Sep -- The Washington administration is continuing to fuel a crude anti-Soviet campaign designed to whitewash the United States' aggressive foreign policy course and Washington's aspiration to unleash a new round of the arms race, including by transferring it into space.

The tone of this campaign is being set by President Reagan himself, as is evidenced by his interview for the U.S. college radio network. In this interview, he crudely distorted the essence of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course and assailed Soviet society with attacks which are unpardonable from the leader of a country.

Thus, Reagan accused the USSR of "expansionism" and attempted to portray the Soviet Union as an extremely aggressive country, claiming that it has pursued such a policy virtually from the moment of the October Revolution. Justifying his own administration's militarism, he repeated the claims about the so-called "military gap" between the United States and the USSR -- claims that are based on various "calculations" and "reports" fed to him by the American intelligence services and anti-Soviets but which have been repeatedly refuted in the United States itself.

This is by no means the first time the U.S. Administration is resorting to tricks of this kind to underpin its aggressive course. Lately it has been stepping up its slanderous arguments about the Soviet Union, fueling a "hate campaign" with the obvious objective of distracting the attention of the American and world public from the specific and constructive initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union.

Attacks have been make on the Soviet Union recently by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, First Deputy Secretary of State [title as published] M. Armacost, and a number of other high-ranking administration representatives.

THE WASHINGTON POST assesses the President's latest statements as a kind of "response" to recent statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has confirmed the USSR's intention to continue to unswervingly follow the path of peace and struggle to prevent nuclear war. The Reagan administration, the American press admits, has nothing positive and constructive to offer in response to the far-reaching Soviet initiatives. "Some of the President's advisers, NEW YORK TIMES observer F. Lewis notes, "consider that no kind of deal must be made with Moscow. Furthermore, the President himself is enthusiastic about the idea of space defenses." "These are dangerous arguments," Lewis warns.

"And they promise nothing but heightened tension and an unprecedented increase in the military budgets, which, however, will not result in security being strengthened."

It is indictative that the President's latest ramblings have been greeted with skepticism by American journalists. One of them reminded Reagan of the well-known statement by prominent American public and religious figure J. Allen that in the present decade the United States has come to be seen by the entire world as "a bully preoccupied by profit, the defense of its own interests, and military might."

Reagan Position 'Awkward'

LD111833 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The leaders of the Washington administration have made statements which are being assessed by the world public as being aimed at poisoning the atmosphere on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit. Over to Valentin Zorin, Soviet television political observer:

Greetings, comrades. Statements have been heard across the ocean, one after another, which cannot but arouse the most distressing impression. First of all, Vice President Bush, not troubling himself with any proof and trying as they say to shift the blame from the guilty to the innocent, accused our country of no more and no less than of unleashing a new round of the arms race. Artificially whipping up tension, the second top man in the Washington hierarchy permitted himself to make statements which cannot be called anything other than crude interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

And then, President Reagan who had just returned to the capital, joined in what savors very much of a preplanned propaganda action with quite definite aims. Speaking yesterday to a group of radio journalists, the boss of the White House stated that the USSR was a threat to the United States and to the whole Western world. Well, as he had no evidence to back up such assertions he made use -- do not be surprised -- of a collection of quotations allegedly drawn from Lenin's works. Judge for yourself what is ascribed to Lenin: The United States is the main enemy; We must seize Eastern Europe; We shall organize the Asiatic hordes; We shall advance into Latin America -- the President quoted.

Reagan advisers, in preparing his latest speech, have let their boss down in a big way and not for the first time. In taking on trust the forgeries that he was palmed off with, the President has got into a position which is, to put it mildly, awkward.

But for what purpose is all of this being done precisely now on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit? Why is the fire of anti-Soviet propganda being stoked up? What tasks are being set by the Washington leadership in this? Such questions cannot but arise.

The new Soviet foreign policy initiatives, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's interview with TIME magazine and his conversation with a group of U.S. senators created a profound impression on the international public including the U.S. public. It seemed that the wall of lies about the USSR being the concentration of evil and source of universal danger had been breached. In these conditions, without replying to specific Soviet initiatives, Washington, judging by everything, is trying to distract attention from them by whipping up an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign using the most unworthy means.

They are trying to avoid solving the problems and to replace this with propaganda abusiveness.

However, it has long been well known that nothing sensible can be achieved by abuse. It cannot replace constructive ideas. The summit meeting is in accord with the interests of the Soviet and U.S. peoples, the peoples of the whole world, primarily because it provides the opportunity to engage in seeking solutions to the cardinal problems of the present day. It is precisely this which guides the USSR, and on this basis it is seriously and conscientiously preparing for this meeting.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CURRENT U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

PM111602 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following a Leninist Course of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are tirelessly struggling for peace and international security. Socialism needs peaceful conditions for its development and for the increasingly extensive satisfaction of the people's new and varied needs.

The dynamic and constructive foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the USSR's bold initiatives accord with the vital interests and profound aspirations not only of the Soviet people, but of all the world's peoples and inspire them with real hope of changes for the better. This was borne out utterly convincingly by the world public's widespread positive response to M.S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine and his statements made during his talk with a group of American senators. The analysis of the international situation contained in them and the setting forth of the USSR's position on the main problems of the day and its practical policy are imbued with a sense of the Soviet leadership's immense responsibility to its people and all mankind.

The truth must be faced. A tense and explosive situation has arisen in the world. Despite the talks that have started in Geneva between the USSR and the United States and the agreement on a Soviet-U.S. summit, relations between the two countries continue to deteriorate, the arms race is intensifying, and the military threat is not abating.

A reality of our time lies in the fact that the level of scientific and technological development makes possible the emergence of an entirely new situation and the start of an entirely new stage of the arms race. The schemes of U.S. militarist circles to achieve military supremacy over the USSR at all costs, including by means of creating first-strike space weapons, are fraught with consequences that threaten world peace.

Obviously someone in the United States thought that an opportunity would arise to overtake us and pressure the Soviet Union. But that is an illusion. That did not succeed in the past, nor will it succeed now. We will find an answer, and an entirely adequate one at that. However, if the arms race enters a new phase and is transferred to space, and if the latest achievements of science and technology are used to that end, the danger of a fateful outcome will grow still further.

Breaking this vicious circle, getting the arms limitation process out of deadlock, and ensuring a switch toward peaceful development and mutually advantageous cooperation is now the task of the day. The Soviet Union persistenly seeks ways of solving it. It not only calls for the improvement of the situation, but makes concrete proposals and takes practical steps in this direction.

A graphic example of this is provided by the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced from 6 August, and the call to the United States to follow this example and resume the talks on total ban of nuclear tests. The same can be said of the USSR's proposals at the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons, the proposal submitted at the United Nations for international cooperation in the peaceful development of outer space under conditions of its nonmilitarization, and the measures we propose for military detente and confidence building. The materialization of these proposals would contribute to a radical solution of the problems of the nonmilitarization of outer space and reduction of nuclear weapons, and would provide a good incentive for practical movement toward the ultimate goal: liquidation of nuclear weapons and consolidation of universal security.

In Washington, however, one can sense an obvious shortage of the necessary sense of responsibility for the fate of peace. In "response" to the Soviet moratorium, the U.S. Administration demonstratively hastened to carry out another nuclear explosion. It responded to the proposals for a peaceful outer space by the decision to conduct the first combat test of an antisatellite weapon, although it is well-known that stubbornness in the implementation of the "star wars" program and refusal to ban the creation of space weapons will bury any talks. Washington has also launched another "hate campaign" against the USSR. There is a certain confusion and anxiety lest the peaceful Soviet initiatives totally undermine the fabrications by imperialist propaganda which is trying to depict our country as the source of universal danger, because the arms race policy is essentially founded on this slander. It may be that such an approach suits the representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex, but it generates concern and protest among the peace-loving forces.

Of course, Moscow is fully aware of the deep divide between us and the United States in terms of fundamental differences between our two systems. But the main and determinant factor in Soviet-American relations is the immutable fact that, whether we like one another or not, we can survive or perish only together. There is no other way but to live in peace with one another. Our countries simply cannot let themselves carry matters to the point of confrontation.

The USSR calls on the United States to achieve serious accords on strategic nuclear weapons, on medium-range weapons, and on space problems. One would like to hope that everything negative that has been heard from Washington in response to the Soviet Union's new peace-loving steps is not the U.S. Administration's final word. A quest for points of contact and zones of common or parallel interests is possible. There are grounds for this. Had matters stood otherwise, the USSR would not have agreed to go to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva in November.

The Soviet Union is in a serious mood and is preparing serious proposals for this meeting. It is getting ready for the meeting with sincere good will and the desire to do everything possible to strengthen peace. Our country has a vast reserve of constructiveness.

The USSR's new peace initiatives have given a mighty additional impulse to the antiwar movement. Soviet people, engaged in the implementation of the ambitious plans of communist building, ardently approve and unanimously support the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence followed by the party. The demand by millions echoes with growing strength over the planet: Curb the arms race and avert the nuclear threat from mankind.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'SPECIAL THREAT' TO EUROPE

LD111929 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 11 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov:

In case a zone free from chemical weapons is set up in central Europe, the U.S.S.R., following its fundamental foreign policy principles, would be prepared to guarantee and respect the status of that zone, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said at a meeting in Moscow with Johannes Rau, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, prime minister of Land Northern Rhine-Westphalia.

Washington's stand on the issue is just the opposite. It takes new dangerous steps along the lines of expanding the arms race. On the initiative and with the connivance of the White House chemical weapons find their way to different continents. It should be noted that U.S. toxic agents constitute a special threat to Europe.

The U.S. Congress is considering a bill on the allocation of 155 million dollars on the production of binary munitions. Why did Washington's attention was attracted precisely to this type? [as received] The storage of obsolete chemical weapons in the United States is becoming more and more of a problem. There were cases when toxic agents leaked into the atmosphere. The problem of safety of the population in conjunction with the new types of such weapons caused concern in the U.S. Congress.

The invention of binary munitions was a way out of the situation -- the way out that seemed suitable from the point of view of the Pentagon. The manufacturing of the components harmless to the environment is to go on in the United States, while Washington "magnanimously" lets its European allies to put [as received] them together into lethally dangerous mass annihilation weapons and store them afterwards. What is bad for the Americans, people in the Congress might have reasoned, will do for the Europeans.

The U.S. military are going to send a new portion of chemical weapons to the Old World, whereas the Soviet Union proposes to set up a zone free from chemical weapons in Northern Europe. U.S. intentions constitute a threat to the Europeans, while the Soviet Union thinks of their security.

The Soviet stand on the issue is clear: There is no room for chemical weapons on earth. Their production and deployment should be stopped and the existing stockpiles of such weapons should be destroyed. Supporting the idea of the establishment in Northern Europe [of] a zone free from chemical weapons, the U.S.S.R. once again declares its readiness to cooperate with all peace loving nations in attaining these aims.

TASS NOTES CANADIAN RESISTANCE TO SDI PROGRAM

LD092211 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- TASS observer Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney has stated that "Canada's policies and priorities did not warrant the country's efforts on an intergovernmental level in support of research work within the framework of the Strategic Defense Initiative" program.

Canada is the sixth NATO ally to say "no" to the U.S. proposal to take part in preparations for "star wars."

France, Norway, Greece, Denmark, and Australia have also rejected the Reagan administration's promises. Italy's position, as THE LONDON TIMES reports, remains vague and even the FRG Government is now showing increasing doubt about this project. Essentially, to date only the Tory government in London has given outright support to Washington's plans, which are dangerous for universal peace.

Resistance to American plans to transfer the arms race into space has gripped countries on all continents. It is gathering strength and is widening on an official, interstate level. Mass antiwar demonstrations are taking place in Europe, America, Asia, and Africa.

This is, perhaps, one of the most large-scale nationwide movements, dictated by the desire to prevent a nuclear war and to save mankind. In the world it is now being more clearly perceived that the SDI program and its so called research portion is a new and even more dangerous round of the arms race, which will inevitably lead to a worsening of the international situation, and which will make it even more complicated and explosive.

The Canadian prime minister explained his decision to turn down Washington's invitation for SDI participation by the fear that if Canada participated in this program it might "find itself in a position in which the situation would get out of our control and the Canadian Government would find itself unable to regain [regulirovat] it."

A similar anxiety exists not only in Canada but also in the countries of Western Europe. Broad sections of the public in these countries understand that, in joining the American program of "star wars" preparation, they will find themselves hostages of the United States, which will undermine their sovereignty and independence.

USSR PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET U.S. HOUSE LEADERS

LD120815 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 12 TASS -- A delegation of the Soviet Parliamentary Group led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, arrived here on Wednesday [11 September] at the invitation of Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress (Democrat, Massachussets). The delegation includes Supreme Soviet Deputies Muhamed Asimov, Tatyana Bokareva, Yuriy Israel and Aleksandr Lopukhov.

On Wednesday the delegation had a conversation at the foreign affairs commission of the House of Representatives, attended by James Wright (Democrat, Texas), leader of the House Democratic majority, Thomas Foley (Democrat, Washington), deputy House Democratic majority leader, Dante Fascell (Democrat, Florida), chairman of the House foreign affairs commission, Congressman Claude Pepper (Democrat, Florida), and also Senator Alan Cranston (Democrat, California).

During the conversation, the attention of the American side was drawn to the latest Soviet foreign policy initiatives, in particular, to the Soviet Union's proposal on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its non-militarization and to the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to halt all nuclear explosions, and also to other Soviet proposals aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe. The sides also discussed other questions of mutual interest.

Lev Tolkunov subsequently met House Speaker Thomas O'Neill and discussed with him questions of the further development of Soviet-U.S. interparliamentary contacts. The meeting was attended by Anatoliy Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the U.S.A.

TASS: 'CRUDE PRESSURE' BY U.S. ON DANISH PREMIER

LD111503 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexander Lyutyy reports:

Talks between U.S. President Reagan and Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, who came here on an official visit, were held in the White House. The talks centered on East-West relations, strengthening of NATO and trade and economic relations.

Welcoming the Danish prime minister in the White House, President Reagan pointedly lauded the "active role" of Denmark in the NATO bloc. During the talks, as it became clear from the explanations by a top administration spokesman, the Danish prime minister was told about the need for complete unity among NATO members, especially on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting due in November.

The U.S. Administration wants its allies to unswervingly follow its unconstructive position on the recent important foreign policy initiatives of the USSR. The White House is especially keen on involving them in Reagan's "star wars" plans. However, as the White House talks showed, resistance towards plans of militarising outer space is not waning on the continent. Judging by the pronouncements of the administration's spokesmen, Schluter, despite crude pressure, refused to toe Washington's line on the issue.

The Danish Government is known to have decided not to take part in the "star wars" programme.

At the same time the Danish premier reaffirmed his government's commitment to strengthening "cooperation" with Washington in other military fields within the framework of the NATO bloc.

Discussions of trade and economic problems revealed for the umpteenth time serious differences between the two countries. Poul Schluter pointed to the destructive effect on the economies of West European countries of the tough protectionist measures adopted by the Reagan administration in this bid to burden the partners with its own economic problems.

U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA 'POLITICAL RUSE'

PM111357 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Vladimir Lapin "Commentator's Opinion": "Hollow 'Sanctions'"]

[Text] President Reagan has publicly announced the introduction of economic "sanctions" against the racist South African regime, claiming that they are evidence of a U.S. desire to put an end to apartheid.

It seemed that the White House had at least heeded the voice of reason and the world public's pressing demands for an end to support for the racists' bloody tyranny. But a closer look at these so-called "measures," reveals that their functions and significance are essentially no greater than those of a balloon at a fair -- attractive to look at, but empty inside.

These "bans" include such provisos and have been provided with so many loopholes that the Pretoria regime can simply ignore them.

Moreover, as observers point out, the criminal cooperation between the United States and South Africa in the nuclear sphere, for example, which has put Pretoria on the verge of creating its own nuclear weapons, will continue, albeit in a somewhat modified form. The partial ban on granting loans and credits to the South African Government is equally "weightless."

The White House "sanctions" are a political ruse with which the administration hopes to stem the wave of antiracist actions in the United States itself and save its South African "friend and ally."

The White House head himself confirmed that there are no changes in the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa and that none is foreseen. What changes could there be, if the United States relies on imports from South Africa for a considerable amount of the raw material for its military machine, and 250 U.S. companies are making profits of billions of dollars in that country!

Another propaganda balloon has been launched. Meanwhile, on the streets of South African cities blacks continue to be shot by guns "made in the U.S.A." and poisoned by gas produced by the notorious Union Carbide company and efforts are being made, with the transatlantic patron's blessing, to crush the Africans' right to freedom.

U.S. URANIUM LOSS LINKED TO ISRAEL, S. AFRICA

LD100920 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 10 TASS -- A scandal has flared up in the United States around a "mysterious disappearance" of the enriched uranium from state-owned enterprises, PRAVDA's commentator Vladimir Bolshakov writes today.

A report, published by the Department of Energy, discloses that a check revealed a "shortage" of more than 180 kg of uranium.

Overall, several tons of the strategic mineral were stolen and smuggled out of the United States in the history of uranium "disappearances". 85 atomic bombs could be made out of uranium stolen only from a state factory in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Where does the mineral go? How do such "disappearances" tally with Washington's pledges under the nuclear non-proliferation treaty?

Is there any connection with the attempts by several of Washington's allies, which refuse to join the treaty, to create their own nuclear arsenals? These questions are especially topical at present, when the third conference to review the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is currently being held in Geneva.

Way back in the sixties, according to recently published documents, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. National Security Council knew that uranium stolen from the Apollo plant found its way to Israel. The U.S. military-industrial complex, Israel's "sympathizers" from West Germany, South Africa and other countries actively assist their "loyal ally" in the Middle East, seeking to provide it with a means to blackmail Arab neighbours, a super-weapon for new aggression and further annexation.

Washington has for years turned a blind eye to "mysterious disappearances" of uranium from its enterprises, actually conniving at Israel's nuclear armament.

As a result of this connivance, South Africa joined Tel Aviv's nuclear programme and conducted, according to foreign press reports, nuclear tests jointly with Israel.

It was recently reported in the press that components necessary for the production of atomic weapons, banned for export, were shipped from the United States to Pakistan. The United States maintains close "strategic cooperation" with all these three countries to which Washington assigns the part of its regional gendarmes. Such facts are disquieting, the commentator stresses.

U.S. ANNOUNCES 'EXOTIC PALM' CARIBBEAN MANEUVER

LD061123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] As reported by a U.S. Defense Department spokesman, military exercises under the codename "Exotic Palm" will be conducted 11 through 15 September in the Caribbean to the south of the islands of St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis. NOVOYE VREMYA observer Aleksandr Baryshev comments on this report:

American generals have always assigned great significance to the Caribbean basin. As the French paper LE MONDE noted, Washington is attempting with the help of its navy to turn this region essentially into a kind of American sixth Great Lake. The latest military games that are being arranged by the Pentagon in Caribbean waters are further confirmation of this. Let us note that 34 military installations have already been created in the Caribbean zone. In addition to the whole complex of bases on the banks of the Panama Canal, also in operation are naval bases on Guantanamo, a part of Cuban territory which is being held illegally by the United States, 14 bases on the island of Puerto Rico, and a training ground on Isla de Vieques. Auxiliary airfields for the U.S. Air Force have been fitted out on the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, on Antigua, St. Lucia and Jamaica. The number of American servicemen in the Caribbean is more than 30,000. The Pentagon keeps in the sights of 450 fighter-bombers all the states of the Caribbean region, first and foremost Cuba.

With such a mighty infrastructure and such a strong military contingent for the region, does the United States still need allies from among the Caribbean ministates? Yes, it does. By drawing the military of the Caribbean countries into joint training operations, Washington is being guided by a calculation that if any country in the Caribbean proves to be insubordinate, then a machine which has been knocked together from their bloc can be rapidly put to work against it. This is the so-called Regional Security and Defense System. But because its forces are very insignificant, the United States will come to their aid without delay. This is how it was at the time of the bandit-like attack on Grenada. And from the outside, a virtually unilateral military action by the United States, like this one, will appear to be collective. For the Caribbean satellites the members of the regional security system will, of course, provide the United States with the possibility of concealing American aggression with their state flags.

It is precisely such a scenario that is now being worked out on the island of St. Lucia, which is allegedly threatened from outside. The aim of the almost constant American maneuvers which are now being conducted in both the Caribbean and in Central America, can be determined for the most part as the working out of operational methods for combatting rebels. The Pentagon representative revealed this also with regard to the "Exotic Palm" maneuvers.

In reality, the new maneuvers, like all the military acts and initiatives by Washington in the Caribbean Basin, are subordinate to one task -- to prevent any progressive changes and to hold the region in the orbit of its militarist, aggressive policy.

EX-U.S., NAZI SERVICEMEN MEETING DENOUNCED

LD091638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1144 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Reconciliation," Threatening Peace -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- TASS Commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

A group of American servicemen, participants in World War II, plan to meet... [punctuation as received] former SS-men from the 6th Mountain Division of SS "Nord" troops. A public organization, the association of people persecuted under Nazism, a union of anti-fascists from Frankfurt, has reported that this blasphemous event will take place at the end of September on French and West German territory.

The forthcoming meeting, sanctioned by the White House, shows that U.S. President Reagan's visit at the beginning of May to the military cemetery in Bitburg, where SS-men are buried, was only the beginning of the performance under the name of "reconciliation of former adversaries." It will now be continued in those places where Americans and SS-men showered each other with automatic machinegun fire.

The performance reflects the Reagan administration's intention of not only publicly rehabilitating German imperialism but also at the same time and with hindsight of white-washing the United States' deal with it.

With uncommon casualness the White House is making short work of international law and is establishing its own prescription for crimes against peace [mir] and mankind. The matter concerns not just Barbie, Mengele, and other war criminals, who immediately after the war were transferred across the ocean in thousands and given shelter. In the United States they want to "give absolution" to the whole of the Hitlerite reich, its methods for attaining world hegemony, the mass destruction of people in concentration camps, and the unprecedented atrocities committed against civilians in territories seized by the Nazis.

The White House has its own logic for the "fraternization" with the "Third Reich." You see in Washington they are conducting the same course for terror in interstate relations, bringing out the same ideas of "world hegemony" and are building concentration camps for those who think differently. In brief, today's U.S. authorities have borrowed a great deal from the habits of the Hitlerites.

The forthcoming meeting between former American servicemen and Nazis from the former 6th Mountain Division of SS "Nord" troops is a blasphemous idea, a betrayal of the memory of those who gave their lives for the liberation of mankind from the fascist plague. At one time the meeting on the Elbe was a symbol of the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition in World War II. Now official Washington prefers to keep silent about this historic event, since it does not "fit in" with the militarist and greedy aspirations of American imperialism.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SHEVARDNADZE

LD111739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today had a meeting with Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, vice premier of the Administrative Council and foreign minister of the DPRK. During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, some topical issues concerning Soviet-Korean relations and the international situation were discussed. Both sides expressed confidence that the vigorous and coordinated policy of the socialist countries in the international arena will serve the cause of peace and progress on earth. Kim Yong-nam conveyed an invitation to Comrade Shevardnadze to make an official friendly visit to the DPRK. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The dates for the visit will be agreed upon later.

Later in the day Kim Yong-nam left Moscow for home.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER TRAVELS TO JAPAN

Demichev Leaves Moscow

OW110011 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and, concurrently, minister of culture, left Moscow for Tokyo on an official visit today. He was seen off at the airport by high-ranking officials, including Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and concurrently member of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee. Japanese Ambassador Katori was also at the airport to see Demichev off.

Tokyo Arrival, Welcome

LD120633 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, September 12 TASS -- Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, today arrived here on an official visit. He was welcomed at Tokyo's Haneda Airport by officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and also by the Soviet Union's ambassador to Japan, Petr Abrasimov.

U.S. ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING USSR-JAPAN TREATY

OW061053 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Commentary by Georgiyev, foreign affairs commentator: "Who Is Obstructing Conclusion of the USSR-JAPAN Peace Treaty?"]

[Text] Japanese official sources are heard to complain that the Japan-USSR peace treaty has not been concluded despite the fact that 40 years have passed since the end of the war. And, naturally, the blame is placed on the Soviet Union. It is said that the peace treaty has not been singed because the Russians refuse to return the islands that historically belong to Japan.

The Soviet position on this issue has been stated on several occasions and is quite well-known.

Even today, the Soviet Union is ready to sign a peace treaty, just as it was 30 years ago when the talks on restoring diplomatic relations began. Now the key to the issue lies in the hands of Japan, which has persistently refused to recognize postwar reality. Moreover, in handling this issue, it is apparent that Japan is acting in the interests of its closest ally, the United States. On the other hand, the United States does not want an overall improvement in USSR-Japan relations, nor does it desire the conclusion of a USSR-Japan peace treaty.

Recently, the Japanese people have been reminded of this point by YOMIURI SHIMBUN, which summarized an article by Admiral Foley, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Adm Foley made his point extremely clear: For the U.S. strategy to achieve results in the northeastern Pacific, it is of major importance for Japan to play a positive role as a U.S. ally. Should Japan choose to sign a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, it would make the implementation of U.S. strategy in the area extremely difficult and would force the United States to revise its policy toward Japan. This is the point of Adm Foley's argument.

In this case, the United States has apparently put pressure on Japan. In fact, Japan has been forced to choose between two alternatives: alliance with the United States or improvement of its relations with the Soviet Union. This is not the first time the United States has adopted such an attitude. In introducing Adm Foley's underlying motives, YOMIURI SHIMBUN has reminded its readers of the fact that the talks on concluding the Japan-USSR peace treaty held 30 years ago ended in failure due to pressure from U.S. Secretary of State Dulles. At that time, Secretary Dulles threatened the Japanese Government outright.

Adm Foley did not stop at explicitly hinting that it is undesirable for Japan and the Soviet Union to improve their relations. He also deemed it necessary to state his views on the possibility of Japan implementing its neutrality policy, an issue that has been vigorously discussed by the Japanese public and mass media. Voicing his frank opinion on this issue, he stated that the United States would be forced into a very difficult position if Japan were to adopt an explicit position on neutrality. Considering the acute political debates on the neutrality issue in Japan, for someone of such rank in the U.S. military to openly make such a statement virtually constitutes intervention in Japan's internal affairs.

In this way, the United States is neither pleased with the prospect of improved relations between Japan and the Soviet Union nor with Japan's possible shift to neutrality. Moreover, there are grounds for the United States to believe that the Japanese Government will heed Adm Foley's warnings since Japanese official sources have untiringly reiterated that the vital point in Japan's diplomacy lies in its military and political alliance with the United States. In this connection, the Japanese Government will have to cautiously handle the issue concerning improvement of its relations with the Soviet Union or the shift of Japan's diplomacy that may endanger its military and political alliance with the United States.

What can we derive from this point? How to work out Japan-U.S. relations naturally depends first on these two countries. Contrary to the views spread in the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, the Soviet Union has never considered driving a wedge between the United States and Japan. The Soviet Union's only apprehensions concern whether Japan-U.S. cooperation may aggravate the conflicts in the Far East and whether such cooperation will endanger the peace and security of the Soviet Union. We have explicitly stated this point.

At the same time, is it not rather strange that the prospects for relations between two sovereign nations should be pegged to the intentions of a third country?

Why in the world should issues concerning the conclusion of a peace treaty or any treaty between the Soviet Union and Japan be decided neither in Moscow nor in Tokyo but in Washington? Why is the improvement of USSR-Japan relations bound to aggravate Japan-U.S. relations? Have the normal relations based on treaties between the Soviet Union and West European countries damaged the Western European countries' relations with the United States?

On many occasions, as in a series of Soviet initiatives, the Soviet Union has indicated its goodwill to Japan. The Soviet initiatives are aimed at laying a sound foundation for bilateral relations in the form of a treaty and at developing such relations on the basis of good-neighborliness, trust, and mutually benefical cooperation.

The Soviet Union will have constructive dialogue with Japan that may lead to some concrete agreements on practical issues concerning the relations between the two countries. It is important for Japan to deal with its dialogue with the Soviet Union by taking a constructive position and without consulting the wishes of third countries. As can be seen from American Adm Foley's article, these third countries start with their avaricious objectives that have nothing to do with the interest of the people of Japan and the Soviet Union or with the interests of peace, stability, and security in the Far East and in Asia as a whole.

SOVIET, JAPANESE CITY OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD111502 Moscow Television Service in Russion 1030 GMT 11 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The 10th meeting of ispolkom chairmen of soviets of people's deputies of Eastern Siberian towns and the USSR's Far East and mayors of towns situated along Japan's western coastline has taken place in Japan.

[Reporter Igor Vykhukholev] The town of Niigata, which has a long history going back many centuries, is justly regarded as the capital of Japan's western coastline. The 20th anniversary of the establishment of twinning relations with Khabarovsk was festively marked here. The volume of passenger and freight traffic along the aerial bridge of friendship that links both twinned cities is growing constantly. Niigata is one of the main strongpoints of the bilateral coastal trade.

It is therefore no coincidence that the latest friendly meeting between mayors of Soviet and Japanese twinned towns should take place here. A united conviction was expressed at the meeting that the strengthening of the comprehensive and friendly cooperation between the twinned towns and a deepening of the good-neighbor relations between the USSR and Japan corresponds to the vital interests of peoples of both countries, genuinely facilitating the creation of a climate of trust and goodwill in the Far East.

The Sea of Japan, stated those who assembled in Niigata, does not divide but links both countries. That is why all efforts ought to be directed towards turning it into a sea of peace and friendship.

U.S.-PAKISTANI 'SUBVERSIVE' ROLE IN INDIA DETAILED

LD052345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Reports have come in from Delhi that a curfew has been installed over a 500 mile zone along the Indo-Pakistani border in the state of Punjab. Here's a Moscow Domestic commentary from Vladimir Beloshapko:

[Beloshapko] This measure is, of course, an emergency measure, but it is also extremely timely. The fact is that the Pakistan border with this state has recently turned into a channel for the infiltration of Sikh extremist fighters into India. After undergoing terrorist training in camps near Lahore and in the Mammu and Kashir part of the Indian state occupied by Pakistan, these subversive elements are sent into India to carry out murders, bombings, and other provocations. Approximately 1 week ago, India's secret services received information on the forthcoming infiltration of 500 bandits from Pakistan. To judge from appearances, many of them have already secretly crossed the border. In any case, there is an obvious escalation of violence in Punjab. Over the past 2 days alone, 10 persons have died and over 30 have been injured in Punjab and Delhi as a result of terrorist and sabotage attacks. Among the victims was Arjun Dass, a prominent figure in the ruling Indian National Congress Party.

What are the objectives of the organizers of this campaign of terror? In answer to this question, the NATIONAL HERALD writes that antinational elements are planning to provoke disorder around religious community issues in the aim of wrecking the local elections projected for the end of September -- elections which will be an important stage in the normalization of the situation in Punjab. But this is, so to speak, their closest objective. In a wider perspective, it is a question of a conspiracy of forces, hostile to India, with the purpose of undermining the unity and territorial integrity of the Republic. That Pakistan is directly involved in this conspiracy is shown by the very fact that Pakistani territory is being used for anti-Indian activities. However, the threats stretch much further. As is well-known, the separatists' ringleaders are based in the United States, Great Britain and other Western countries. In this connection, the Indian press recalls that it was in the United States that the so-called Kirkpatrick plan was born. According to this plan, the American secret services planned the commission of secret operations to exacerbate separatist tendencies in India. In short, the Sikh extremists are being supported from outside, which goes a long way to explaining the difficulty of settling the situation in Punjab. The realization of this fact was at the root of the above-mentioned decision by the Indian authorities. As the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has stated, it is essential to resolutely put a stop to such intrigues.

BENAZIR BHUTTO ARREST STIRS PAKISTAN OPPOSITION

LD091333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] According to a REUTER report, the leadership of the opposition Pakistani People's Party has demanded the immediate release of their leader, Benazir Bhutto, from house arrest. She was taken into custory on 29 August, a week after she returned from emigration. A resolution passed at a meeting of the party's Central Committee calls upon the Pakistani military authorities to allow Benazir Bhutto to move freely about the country. I shall ask my colleague, Yevgeniy Kachanov, to comment on this report.

[Kachanov] It was announced in Islamabad that this prominent Pakistani public figure, daughter of Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who was executed by the present regime, was arrested under the martial law regulations introduced in 1977 immediately after the military seized power as a result of a coup d'etat.

The wording of the martial law regulations is extremely vague, but no more concrete charges than that have been laid against the arrested woman. Immediately after she returned home, though, Ghaus Ali Shah, the chief minister of Sind Province, did threaten that the daughter of the executed prime minister would be immediately arrested if her actions, as he put it, created a danger to law and order.

As far as law and order is concerned, it would be rash to talk about it in today's Pakistan: Tyranny and violence are the most characteristic features of the 8-year rule by the reactionary military clique. But the Islamabad generals see a danger for themselves in the very presence of Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan. They fear a fresh explosion of the struggle against dictatorship. They are afraid that the most influential opposition forces who until recently, quite frankly, have been unable to agree on united action, will rally around the daughter of the executed leader.

It should be added that Benazir Bhutto herself, has no intention of acting simply as a symbol. Speaking before her arrest at a mass meeting in Karachi where over 100,000 Pakistanis gathered, she said she would be participating most actively in the people's struggle against the repressive policies of the Islamabad rulers and for the country's population to be granted political and civil rights. It is no accident that the ruling regime is now trying to get Benazir Bhutto to make an official request for permission to leave the country since this could serve as a legal basis, if one may use that term, for exiling her.

The fright of the military dictatorship in the face of the growing opposition movement is evident. This is shown, among other things, by the political maneuvering of the Ziaul Haq regime and his promises to return the country to civilian rule. Recently, the dictator made a proclamation that martial law would be lifted next March. However, he immediately surrounded his promise with conditions that in practice make it meaningless. Just look: The first condition is that the Pakistani parliament must legalize without fail the amendments that Ziaul Haq personally wrote into the 1973 constitution which will make his power as head of state practically uncontrolled. Another condition is that a law on political parties be passed under which the government would be able to ban the activity of parties not to its liking and even to dissolve them. Democratic rights will thus remain just a dead letter.

I should add that Ziaul Haq has been generously giving promises to return the country to civilian rule since 1977, when he seized power in the country by overthrowing the legitimate elected government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. However, as you know, he has not even tried to carry out those promises, so there are no grounds for believing him this time, either. Asghar Khan, one of the leaders of the movement to restore democracy, said on this matter that the military have no intention whatever of giving away the power that they seized as the result of the military coup. On the contrary, they are striving to keep it in their hands by force; arresting their opponents and throwing them in gaol.

This is realized by wider and wider circles of Pakistani public opinion, so the latest maneuvers by Ziaul Haq and the arrest of Benazir Bhutto have led to the reverse of what the military authorities were counting on. The whole of Pakistan is currently engulfed once again in mass protests by opponents of the regime. It is only in a resolute and uncompromising struggle against the reactionary dictatorship that Pakistanis see the only way to returning civilian rule and restoring democracy in the country.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS YUGOSLAV 'SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS'

PM101453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Kolosov "Letter From Belgrade": "Successes and Problems"]

[Text] The main vacation season is ending...but the streets of the capital are still empty. The usual traffic jams and crowds of people in the city's shopping centers are missing. Many Belgraders have gone away to the seaside, to the Adriatic. This year, incidentally, a particularly large number of foreign tourists have gone there. They maintain that the sea is cleaner off Yugoslavia's shores.

The newspapers report that this will be a record summer for the profits from tourism. There are approximately 1.2 million vacationers in Yugoslavia. A gratifying fact, for the receipts from tourism make up a sizable item in the country's national income. To this must also be added definite growth in industrial production.

The country's political life has been very active just lately: Two LCY Central Committee plenums were held in July, for example, and this is not surprising. The next, the 13th LCY Congress, will be held in less than 1 year. Delivering the report on the draft platform of the upcoming congress, V. Zarkovic, chairman of the Committee to Prepare for the Yugoslav Communists' Forum and president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the document submitted for discussion is based on the LCY Program, the country's constitution, the "Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program," and the results of an all-party debate. "The most important strategic aim of the party and society," V. Zarkovic declared, "is the creation of material and other preconditions for ensuring the leading role of the working class and the working people in resolving all questions of society's development."

It is no secret that certain difficulties and disproportions have appeared in Yugoslavia's economic development in recent years. Inflation is increasing, prices are rising, the working people's real incomes are falling....

In the second half of July a considerable rise was announced in the prices of a number of basic foodstuffs: bread, sugar, vegetable oil; coal price increases to the losses being sustained by the producers of the said products. Indeed, the disintegration of the economy and, hence, a lack of effective control over the activity of individual sectors and enterprises in various parts of the country are leading to certain disproportions and errors [sentence as published]. K. Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in particular, spoke of the causes giving rise to them at the 18th LCY Central Committee Plenum. "The chief source of our exacerbated economic problems, with all their serious social and political consequences," he declared, "is the nonfulfillment of the program orientation and of the constitutional principles which define production relations and the successful development, based on them of the system of united labor and socialist self-management...."

A recent joint session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly examined a report on the draft plan of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development for 1986-1990. Special attention was devoted to the need to accelerate exports, bearing in mind the country's large foreign debt. This is one of the sore points of the Yugoslav economy.

"The debt of $19 billion," R. Makic, manager of the National Bank of the SFRY, said in an interview in the Sarajevo newspaper OSLOBODJENJE, "whose repayment swallows up 45 percent of current foreign exchange receipts and approximately 5 percent of the national income, attests to the unprecedentedly high level of the country's debts, which are being exacerbated by a failure to make rational use of credits to build up production capacities working for export or capacities making it possible to reduce imports...."

Yugoslavia regularly uses credits from the IMF, of which it is a member, and it has to be said that the terms for granting it new loans are becoming increasingly tough with every passing year.

In the search for a way out of the currency difficulties, in addition to mobilizing internal resources, great significance is attached to securing the deferment and rescheduling of debts, that is, securing new credits from the IMF and Western states for the partial repayment of earlier credits and the payment of interest on them. Over the next 4 years, Yugoslavia intends to reschedule $5.6 billion, the weekly KOMMUNIST wrote. However, the magazine continues, it is necessary to treat with great caution the hopes of certain circles which believe that creditors understand the country's difficulties and therefore will not make too severe demands on it. Still greater doubts are aroused by the illusions of those who hope that the IMF will extricate Yugoslavia from economic disorder, because such a thing has never happened to any of the debtor countries that have had contacts with international capital.

If you analyze the "recommendations" on "improving the situation" in Yugoslavia, which IMF experts have offered it, you might reach the conclusions that they certainly did not have improvement in mind...let us not make unsubstantiated statements. The securing of credits last year was conditional, in particular, on "unfreezing" the prices of more than half the goods in Yugoslavia. What did this lead to? To a new increase in prices, which whipped up inflation.

Let us mention another "medicine" recommended by the IMF. This involves stimulating Yugoslav exports with a so-called "sliding" devaluation of the dinar. But, despite this, Yugoslav exports to countries with a freely convertible currency are not experiencing the expected renaissance, to put it mildly. According to data cited at the SFRY Assembly session, the volume of Yugoslav exports over the past 6 months totaled approximately $5 billion instead of the $12 billion envisaged in the plan. The exchange rate for the Yugoslav dinar is currently established according to its correlation with a "basket" of seven freely convertible Western currencies, including the American dollar. The free, so to speak, quoting of the dinar on Western currency markets has led to its unprecedented fall. Over the past 4 years the Yugoslav monetary unit has depreciated sevenfold.

The National Bank's report stated that last year Yugoslavia regularly fulfilled its pledges to pay the interest on foreign credits, although the amount of the debt itself in convertible currency remained unchanged." It is expected that the IMF and other transatlantic and West European credit establishments will grant Yugoslavia new loans to pay off old debts. The newspaper BORBA once wrote that the IMF is not interested in how successfully the "Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program" will be implemented in the country. It only cares about ensuring that Yugoslavia repays its debts. "The IMF is not at all interested," the newspaper emphasizes, "in whether the country's economic activity will be on the rise or stagnant -- a factor on which Yugoslav employment and living standards depend."

Much work lies ahead in order not only to rectify the situation which has come about, but also to advance along the path of socialist building. This is precisely what the LCY, which is preparing for its 13th congress, actively calls on the country's working people to do.

SOKOLOV SENDS GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S DZHUROV

PM101219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General D. Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and the personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army on your national holiday, the 41st anniversary of the socialist revolution.

During the years since the victory of the 9 September 1944 armed uprising, under the Communist Party's leadership and in close interaction with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Bulgaria's working people have transformed their motherland into a developed socialist state, confidently marching along the path of building a new life.

On the day of the holiday the Soviet servicemen wish their brothers-in-arms further successes in solving the tasks for strengthening the defense might of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

ZAYKOV MEETS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN GDR'S GERA

LD112002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Zaykov, as already reported, has arrived in the town of Gera, an important center of the machine-building, electronic, and textile industries. A meeting took place with leaders of party organizations and deputies of the elected organs of power. Comrade Zaykov stressed that the close cooperation of the USSR and GDR not only plays an important and ever-increasing role in the resolution of socialist and communist construction tasks in both countries but is in the fundamental interests of the whole of the socialist community and serves the cause of the consolidation of its unity and cohesion.

ANTI-POLISH PREELECTION PROVOCATIONS NOTED

LD101254 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, September 10 TASS -- Western secret services are mounting spying and subversive operations against Poland in a bid to hamper the further normalization of life in the country and heighten the situation before the forthcoming Sejm elections with the help of opponents of socialism in Poland, W. Porzoga, deputy minister for the interior, has stressed in an interview with the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU.

He points out that as the date of the polling, slated for October 13, approaches, the number of meetings between NATO diplomats in Warsaw and anti-socialist elements noticeably increases. There were more contacts of this kind in the first half of the year than during the entire past year. An anti-Polish propaganda campaign, conducted by subversive centres, is escalating. A special group was set up at Radio Free Europe in August to coordinate the propaganda effort and actions by anti-socialist elements.

Porzoga discloses that Western secret services are planning to stage a number of provocative actions in and outside Poland before the voting in order to hinder the normal course of preparations for the elections. The aim of the base provocations is obvious: Once they have been staged, they intend to raise an anti-Polish propaganda rumpus and accuse the Polish authorities of masterminding the provocations.

According to Porzoga, methods employed by Western secret services in their subversive activity changed of late. At present, besides photographing Poland's border regions and various military and economic facilities, they are keen on assessing public opinion and sentiments of the population. The subversive Radio Free Europe station, for instance, with the help of paid informers, palms questionnaires of all sorts on Polish nationals working at Poland's missions in the West. The questionnaires are also smuggled into Poland where they are distributed by anti-socialist elements.

BRIEFS

USSR-CSSR SHIPPING DEAL -- An agreement between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on mutual deliveries of ships and shipping equipment for the period 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow as a result of talks between governmental delegations of the Soviet Union and the CSSR. Both sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation between the two countries in the shipbuilding sphere. The total volume of mutual deliveries of ships and shipping equipment will reach more than R430 million in the next 5-year plan. Czechoslovakia will supply to the Soviet Union cargo motor vessels, tugs, dredgers, and floating pumping stations. Czechoslovakia will receive passenger ships, launches, and shipping equipment. Great attention is being paid to questions of mutual deliveries of new types of ships that fulfill the new requirements of scientific-technical progress. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Sep 85 LD]

FRG'S RAU LEAVES; SEEN OFF BY VOROTNIKOV

LD111150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Today Johannes Rau, FRG minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, left the Soviet Union. He was visiting our country at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. At the airport Rau was seen off by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. The send-off party included Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR.

FRG Reportage of Visit

For coverage of an interview with Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia, concerning his visit to the Soviet Union including his impressions of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 12 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FRG-USSR TBILISI COLLOQUIUM ISSUES DOCUMENT

LD111706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1303 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Tbilisi, 11 Sep (TASS) -- Participants at the USSR-FRG public colloquium which ended today in the capital of Soviet Georgia emphasized the need to observe strictly the letter and the spirit of the Moscow Treaty.

The colloquium was held to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty.

The document issued on the results of the colloquium points out that the Moscow Treaty, on the basis of which were founded such principles concerning relations as the nonuse of force, inviolability of existing borders, and renunciation of territorial claims, has served as a good precondition for establishing good-neighborly relations between the USSR and the FRG. "Today, under conditions of worsening international tension, it is especially necessary to strictly observe the clauses of this treaty," the document says.

Participants in the Tbilisi meeting supported initiatives aimed at ending the arms race and opposed the use of space for military purposes. In the meeting's final document it is stated that the moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union on any nuclear blasts "is a wise step."

The 3-day colloquium in Tbilisi served as a platform for discussing the whole complex of Soviet-West German relations -- political, economic, scientific-technical, and sister-city links. The FRG public delegtion was led by Dietrich Sperling, Bundestag deputy and president of the West Germany-USSR Society. Ernst (Piper), chairman of the board of Zahlgitter, Saarbrucken Burgomeister Hans-Jurgen (Kebnik), and heads of many regional FRG-USSR societies spoke at the meeting.

Participating in the colloqium was a representative Soviet delegation that included delegates from towns linked in partnership with towns in the FRG.

UK, FRG SUPPORT APARTHEID POLICY IN RSA

LD111246 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 11 Sep 85

["Why Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany Oppose Sanctions" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, September 11 TASS Commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

At an intergovernmental conference of the EEC member countries in Luxembourg, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany opposed the formulation of the community's common stand towards adopting economic sanctions against the racist South African regime. Disregarding mounting protests around the world against the apartheid regime, two major West European powers have openly extended a hand of solidarity to the South African white rulers. This gesture brings into a sharper focus the true course of the U.S.-led imperialist states, which is aimed at preserving the racist minority rule in the Republic of South Africa.

The practice of many years shows that the United States and also Britain and West Germany, its closest allies, have invariably acted and continue to act in the united front with the oppressors. This is explained by quite a few reasons of military-political as well as economic nature. Britain and West Germany have, along with common imperialist, [as received] their own interests in the Republic of South Africa.

Over a long time, both powers energetically "developed" South Africa's natural wealth and exploited its manpower resources. British businessmen have been most prosperous. According to figures released by the British trade and industry ministry, British industrialists and bankers invested 14,000 million dollars in the South African economy, outstripping all other countries. The British Government gives immense aid to businessmen in fostering their positions in the South African economy.

The Federal Republic of Germany also has long-standing business ties with South Africa. West Germany's capital investments have been constantly rising to total a billion dollars in 1983. The South African market is highly beneficial for the Federal Republic of Germany in terms of wealth accumulation. Last year for instance, it shipped to South Africa goods worth three billion dollars, which is by one third more than in the previous year. [sentence as received] Today, West German companies are second only to the United States in terms of exports to South Africa.

By opposing the adoption of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, Britain and West Germany have thus declared against a ban on the involvement of Western monopolies in robbing South Africa's natural resources and a ban on capital investments in the racist state. They expressed themselves in favour of preserving the existing political regime in South Africa, the regime of violence and oppression.

MITTERRAND PACIFIC TRIP LINKED TO NUCLEAR TESTING

LD111628 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Tregubenko reporting:

According to an official announcement made in Paris, on September 13 President Francois Mitterrand of France will visit Mururoa Atoll in the southern Pacific where the French center for underground nuclear tests is situated.

En route to Mururoa the French president will stop at France's space research center near Kourou, French Guiana, where he will see the launch of 'Ariane', the rocket that is to place two communication satellites in near-earth orbits.

The French press regards the presidential tour in the context of forthcoming French nuclear weapon tests on Mururoa. The newspaper LIBERATION links the visit with the scheduled arrival into the region, in mid-September, of ships carrying anti-war activists who are working for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific. The paper describes the president's visit as a move "which clearly falls within the framework of the tough presidential directive issued to the Armed Forces." The directive of August 18, 1985 instructs the Armed Forces to "block, if necessary with the use of force, the crossing of marine and air boundaries of France in the region of the Polynesian atolls of the Mururoa sector."

The meaning of Francois Mitterrand's trip, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS comments, is clear: To reiterate France's strategic choice in favor of the atom and to make it plain that Paris intends to continue maintaining its presence in that region of the world.

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ANALYZED

LD111023 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] In Norway the preliminary results of the Storting elections have been summarized. The Labor Party and the Socialist Party of the Left increased the number of their representatives in the Storting. The nonsocialist coalition government has, however, kept its insigificant majority. Here is our observer, Oleg Okulovskiy:

Good evening. The election results show clearly that the leading non-socialist party, the Conservative Party, has lost voters. Yesterday it received three fewer seats than in the elections 4 years ago. The Norwegian Labor Party, on the other hand, received five more seats in parliament. It is chiefly the economic policy of the nonsocialist coalition during the past four years that is undermining the positions of the Conservative Party. Even though the preconditions for the development of the Norwegian economy were favorable during this period, the situation of the working people in the country worsened significantly. Intensive oil and gas extraction made it possible to increase the country's national income and reduce the foreign debt to a minimum. But as regards the concrete policy of the nonsocialist coalition, the so-called line for an improvement of the economy led in practice to a situation in which state companies were being transferred to private entrepreneurs. The result was that thousands of medium and small companies went bankrupt, unemployment increased and the allocations for social purposes were greatly reduced. The cut in allocations for social programmes is, by the way, a direct result of the government's foreign and armaments policies.

As we know, the tripartite government approved NATO's missile program and earmarked 49 million kroner for its implementation. Moreover, the annual increase in military expenditure in the country exceeds the 3 percent set by NATO. In other words, the government coalition, led by the Conservative Party, used taxpayers' money to win the favor of the Pentagon and NATO headquarters, and succeeded. It was no coincidence that certain NATO countries, before the Storting elections, expressed concern over the fact that the Norwegian Labor Party's possible victory could have repercussions on Norway's relations with NATO. REUTER reported this, referring to the government office in Oslo.

But despite the fact that the Conservative Party tried to place the question of security policy outside the framework of election debates during the campaign, there is no doubt that it played a great role in the elections. The government's attempts to subordinate the country's interests to the USA's global nuclear weapons strategy, contrary to the wishes of the Norwegians, is causing serious concern among them. The majority of the people in the country support the idea of a nuclear-free north, which was shown recently by the Holmenkollen meeting and other actions of the country's peace organizations. The fact that the Norwegian Labor Party has taken this into consideration in its foreign political platform undoubtedly contributes to an increase in its popularity.

The future will show what Norway's security policy will be like. But even now observers note that the nonsocialist coalition cannot count on any stable majority on this issue, for certain Storting members from the government parties support the left-wing opposition with regard to a freeze on nuclear armaments and other measures opposed by NATO.

REAGAN CYPRUS REPORT TO CONGRESS REVIEWED

NC112132 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A few days ago U.S. President Reagan sent a bimonthly report to Congress entitled: "On Progress, Down the Road to a Peaceful Solution to the Cyprus Problem." Upon seeing this report, our commentator Nikolay Moroshnik writes:

This document carries an objective spirit from the indifferent observer's viewpoint. If something is specifically projected, it is the peacemaking role of the United States, which day and night cares for the achievement of a just solution to the Cyprus problem and which continuously asks the Cypriots to demonstrate flexibility. As one may conclude from the report, Washington only considers how to fulfill the hopes of the Cypriot people as soon as possible, and how to make their homeland independent, territorially integral, sovereign, and free from any foreign military presence.

However, as is well-known, the Cyprus problem has existed for 3 decades. For the time being, though, no realistic progress has been made toward its solution. In such cases, ancient wise men usually wondered whose interest such a situation benefited. Indeed, who gains from the continuation of the island's partition, from the presence of occupation troops there, or from the tension caused by all these things in relations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

After analyzing the well-known events, every impartial person will undoubtedly draw the conclusion that suspending the Cyprus problem in its current stage is primarily to the benefit of the United States and its closer NATO allies. It is precisely these powers, and no others, that have always needed an appropriate springboard for access to the Near and Middle East.

The island of Cyprus is an ideal answer for such requirements. However, the Cyprus Government has followed a policy of nonalignment since the first days of its existence and has subsequently supported the complete demilitarization of the island. Under such circumstances, the NATO generals have determined that the best plan would be to dominate the island through artificially creating the Cyprus problem.

By promising the Cypriots that it will contribute to solving their problems, the United States has succeeded, for example, in obtaining the possible temporary use of the civilian airport at Larnaca for military purposes. Apparently, the United States is not in a hurry to abandon this opportunity.

On the other hand, by slowly encouraging the chauvinistic intentions of the Turkish Cypriot leaders, Washington succeeds in extracting constantly greater concessions from the northern part of Cyprus. Already the Pentagon has the largest airport in the area, Lefkoniko; having invested $800 million for its construction. The building of naval bases and missile launchers in northern Cyprus is also nearing completion. Thus, the occupied northern part of Cyprus is being transformed more and more openly into a fortified U.S. springboard in the eastern Mediterranean. Such activities are possible only in the murky waters of maintaining tension on the island. This comes as a result of suspending action on the Cyprus issue. Should a just solution be found on the basis of the UN resolutions on Cyprus, and should the Cypriot people become the true owners of their land then it is doubtful that the U.S. generals will be able to remain there long.

Because the antimilitarist mood of the overwhelming majority of the Cypriot people is well known, Washington does everything possible to slowly but decisively avert a just settlement on the island and to perpetuate its partition.

However, the United States does not now speak openly about this because times have changed. Every 2 months, moving reports on the situation in Cyprus are written in Washington and hypocritically express sorrow at the fact that all efforts for achieving a solution to the problem have not yet been crowned with success.

However, increasingly fewer people, including those on the island, believe these grouses, concludes our commentator Nikolay Moroshnik.

PONOMAREV MEETS SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

LD112204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting was held today at the CPSU Central Committee between Comrade Ponomarev; Comrade Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Syria. They discussed questions of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the Syrian party.

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES SOVIET-SYRIAN COOPERATION

LD112246 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A new protocol on cooperation in the field of oil and mineral resources was recently signed between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. The protocol was signed on behalf of the Soviet side by the Minister of Petroleum Industry Vasiliy Dinkov. We asked Dinkov to say something at the microphone. He said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading to Arabic translation] Cordial relations have been developing successfully for a very long time between the Soviet Union and Syria. Our economic relations are based on principles of equality and mutual benefit. They are aimed at solving several major economic tasks in Syria, namely, to set up and strengthen the main branches of the national economy, including the fuel and energy industry in the country.

The country's self-sufficiency in primary material resources, fuel and energy, is of major importance to any country. It is natural that developing the oil industry has become one of the major tasks for strengthening the economic independence of the Syrian Arab Republic.

We point out with satisfaction that throughout the period of developing the Syrian oil industry close and diversified cooperation took place between the Soviet and Syrian oilmen. Soviet organizations gave technical assistance for prospecting for oil and natural gas, drilling wells, designing and equipping the oil fields and exploiting them, providing scientific studies.

Soviet equipment was delivered to Syria for deep drilling as well as geophysical, petroleum, and other equipment, and Soviet experts were sent. They laid down programs for developing the oil extraction industry in Syria. The national oil fields that were built in the second half of (? this year) as a result of Soviet-Syrian cooperation made Syria the first Arab country to exploit its oil resources without the participa- of the oil companies of capitalist states.

Through technical assistance given by Soviet organizations, 35 oil and natural gas fields were discovered. The oil fields and other oil industry projects built with Soviet aid formed a basis for the public sector. To a large extent they (?show good) profits.

Within the framework of joint action in implementing various projects, cadres of skilled workers were trained as well as engineers and technicians needed by the relatively young oil industry in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Recently, the visit of Ghazi al-Durubi, Syrian minister of oil and mineral resources, came to an end. We held important talks with him and signed a protocol on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in the oil industry. Our colleague, Minister Ghazi al-Durubi, was visiting the Soviet Union for the first time. Hence we showed him oil installations in Tatariya and Bashkiriya and the organization and technology of oil production in these areas and the modern methods of exploiting oil fields.

Ghazi al-Durubi's visit to the Soviet Union provided a good opportunity to discuss the conditions and prospects of developing Soviet-Syrian cooperation in the energy industry. Within the framework of the talks, which took place on traditional bases and in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of complete understanding, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic in the oil industry is developing successfully. We expressed satisfaction with Soviet-Syrian cooperation in the oil industry and also the talks which took place in Moscow.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my great confidence in continuing the fruitful cooperation between the Soviet and Syrian oilmen and also my sincere good wishes for happiness and success to the friendly Syrian people. [end recording]

ZHURAVLEV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TUNIS

LD112055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Tunis, 11 September (TASS) -- A Soviet Government delegation led by Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Tunis today. Talks will be held on questions of developing bilateral cooperation for the forthcoming 5-year period. Lists of goods for mutual deliveries will be discussed and a protocol on trade signed.

PFLP'S HABASH INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

PM101220 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 35, 1 Sep 85 (Signed to Press 27 Aug 85) p 6

[Report on interview with George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, PFLP, by unidentified correspondent: "Seeking a Just Settlement"--date and place not given]

[Text] "The USA's aggressive policy aimed at stirring up the arms race, scuttling detente and heightening world tension is reflected in the current situation in the Middle East. We feel this daily," says secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, George Habash. A delegation of the Popular Front visited the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity of Peoples of Asia and Africa.

"The aggressiveness of the U.S. course is embodied both in military and in political fields," George Habash told Soviet correspondents. "The latest example is the large-scale 'Bright Star' exercises recently held by U.S. troops together with several Arab countries. Another example is the 'strategic cooperation' agreement between the U.S. and Israel whose signing in 1981, led to a series of anti-Arab military actions.

"Washington's political moves are spearheaded against both the Palestinian resistance movement and the Arab world in general," continued the leader of the PFLP which forms part of the PLO. "What is the watchword of this policy? The exclusion of the Soviet Union in the search for a Middle East settlement, the summing up of the 'Camp David experience' so as to further extend separate deals to the Arab region. The 1982 Israeli aggression and the 'agreement on peace' with Israel imposed on Lebanon, constituted a specific attempt in this respect. Lebanon was supposed to become a second link in the Camp David scheme. But the patriotic forces of Lebanon, units of the Palestine resistance movement relying on Syrian aid and support from the USSR and the world public have succeeded in disrupting this shackling agreement.

"After the conspiracy against Lebanon had failed, the U.S. switched its efforts over to Jordan and the Palestinians. The U.S. discerned a new possibility for continuing the Camp David process in the agreement signed in Amman on February 11 by King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. It is also obvious that Washington will exploit the Amman agreement for widening the differences between Palestinians, and among the Arab countries as a whole.

"We in the PFLP," said George Habash, "are convinced that the PLO faces, today, the greatest danger ever because what is at stake is the future of the Palestinian problem, the central issue of the Middle East conflict. We are asked sometimes if we tend to exaggerate the threat. We are also told that the Amman agreement is 'stillborn' and its realization is hindered by many obstacles such as the composition of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the possibility for the delegation to conduct talks with Israel, etc. True, all these obstacles exist, but if there is no resolute struggle against this agreement, the forces which stand to gain by this agreement would finally manage to overcome the problems and then a new separate deal will be carried through.

"Our slogan, given these conditions, is to oppose the Amman agreement in every way and work towards dismantling it. This is the only way to achieve cohesion and unity among the Palestinians which is so essential today.

"We think," said George Habash, "that it is impossible to achieve a genuine and just settlement of the Palestinian problem which would include the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, outside the framework of a broad-based international conference or without the participation of the Soviet Union.

"We should not forget the lessons of the past, the lessons of our struggle which has been going on for several decades. Our elders remind us: 'Palestinians didn't get anything in the past from Britain and her colonial policy.' All of us should remember: Liberation cannot be achieved by setting hopes on alliances with colonial and imperialist powers."

MEDVEDKO VIEWS ISRAELI 'CRIMES,' U.S. 'LOYALTY'

LD101933 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Medvedko writes:

Once again the United States frustrated the efforts of the United Nations Security Council aimed at putting an end to Israel's crimes on occupied Arab lands. Using the right of veto, the United States delegation blocked the adoption of a statement of chairman of the Security Council at the consultations of members of the Council in New York. That statement contained the demand to put an immediate end to reprisals of the Israeli occupation authorities on occupied Arab lands. Tel Aviv has launched there now an unprecedented campaign of terror against the local population. Arabs demand an end to the occupation and reprisals. Troops were sent to suppress the protests of the people. The curfew was clamped down on cities. Searches and arrests are made.

The occupiers resort to brutalities and act arrogantly for the reason that they know they have a reliable protector, the United States.

Indeed, Washington shows again in the United Nations the loyalty to its "strategic ally" in the Middle East, Tel Aviv. It is a familiar picture: The Israeli aggressors commit outrages while the United States is patronizing Israel. And this has been taking place throughout many years of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Fresh in the memory are the events connected with the invasion of Lebanon by Israeli hordes. The United States was then the only country which voted at the United Nations General Assembly on June 27, 1982, against the resolution that demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. When the Security Council intended to adopt a resolution urging Tel Aviv to stop immediately the siege of West Beirut, the U.S. representative did not show up.

Indignant at the massacre staged in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila in the autumn of 1982, Arab states demanded that the question of Israel's right to remain a United Nations member be put on the agenda of the session of the General Assembly. The U.S. delegation then stated that it will quit the session if such a decision is adopted and threatened to stop paying contribution to the United Nations. But the world community has not yielded to blackmail -- the aggressor and its patron were alone in voting against the resolution that was supported by 147 states, the resolution that condemned the slaying of Palestinians.

The United States is not limiting itself to protecting its vassal at the United Nations. It is arming Israel, supplying it with billions of dollars for the aggressive plans and "development" of occupied lands. Being interested in the preservation of the explosive situation in that area, the United States declares also against the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East since it is called upon to settle the long-drawn out crisis on an equitable basis.

This policy of the USA does not bear out Washington's claims to the role of an unbiased mediator in the Middle East. This has long been realized by Arab peoples. They know that the United States which encourages Israel's crimes can only bring more advantages to Israel and new tragedies to Arabs.

ETHIOPIA MARKS NATIONAL DAY WPE FORMATION

LD111442 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Beketov reports:

The capital of Socialist Ethiopia looks solemn and spruced-up these days with its streets and squares festooned with the red, yellow and green national flags and the red flags of the Ethiopian Workers' Party [WPE]. On September 12 the country marks two memorable events, the day of the revolution and the first anniversary of the formation of the party.

Eleven years ago the Armed Forces, supported by people, toppled the decayed feudal regime and embarked on radical social and economic transformations. The nationalisation of major industrial enterprises and banks and the agrarian reform attracted broad masses of people to the revolution opening new possibilities for an active part in the economic, social and political life.

In the following years Ethiopian people have achieved great accomplishments. Scores of new industrial enterprises have been launched, and a process of uniting peasants into cooperatives, which in future will become the mainstay of the Ethiopian agriculture, went underway. The level of illiteracy has dropped by more than 66 per cent.

The creation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the vanguard of the working people, has become the most important event. At its constituent congress a year ago, the Ethiopian Workers' Party reaffirmed the policy of building the basis of the socialist society. In early September the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers' Party declared the creation of a commission on drafting the constitution of the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

The world's all progressive forces and first of all the Soviet Union side with Ethiopia in its struggle for a new society. With their support the Ethiopian people successfully repelled the schemes of both internal and external reaction and embarked on peaceful creative work. Soviet-Ethiopian relations, based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation, are fruitfully developing and contacts between the CPSU and the Ethiopian Workers' Party are expanding.

GUINEA-BISSAU PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES TOUR

PM100813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC], a delegation of PAIGC party officials was in the Soviet Union for 24 August to 4 September.

The guests from Guinea-Bissau had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work and International Sections, the Rostov CPSU Obkom, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the AUCCTU, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation members noted that they were highly impressed by the Soviet people's labor achievements on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. They highly appraised the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and also the Soviet Union's assistance to African peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, for the consolidation of national independence.

PRAVDA CARRIES GORBACHEV 7 SEP TSELINOGRAD SPEECH

PM111440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Intensive Development for the Agro-industrial Complex; Speech by M.S. Gorbachev at the 7 September Conference of the Party and Economic Aktiv in Tselinograd City" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] We have invited the leaders of party and soviet organs from Kazakhstan oblasts and Siberian and Urals krays and oblasts, a large group of secretaries of rural party raykoms, kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors, and agrarian scientists to today's meeting in Tselinograd, M.S. Gorbachev said. We will be talking about party and economic matters.

After the April (1985) plenum the stage of direct preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress began. Intensive work is under way in the country, embracing all labor collectives and all spheres of Soviet society's life. We must simultaneously resolve many important and complex tasks of the present day as well as tasks for the future.

The reports and elections campaign in party organizations is gaining pace daily. It has always been a major event in the life of the CPSU and, taking the new tasks and the forthcoming congress into account, the importance of reports and elections is growing immeasurably. It is important that they be held in a spirit of party principledness, constructive criticism and self-criticism, and Communists' lofty responsibility to the people.

The Central Committee believes that party organizations will emerge from the reports and elections campaign organizationally and ideologically strengthened, freed from everything that hampers their active operation, and capable of inspiring, organizing, and leading labor collectives to resolve the tasks facing the country. This will largely be determined by those whom Communists elect to the leadership organs of party organizations and, first and foremost, as the secretaries of primary organizations and party committees.

The 27th CPSU Congress will adopt the new edition of the party program and the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000. The preparation of these documents is nearing completion and, after examination at a plenum, they will be published for discussion. This approach to the preparation of the documents, when not only leadership organs of the party and state but all Communists and all working people participate in it, will make it possible, we hope, to present to the congress scientifically well-founded proposals enriched with the experience of the entire party and the entire people.

At the same time, I would like to express a wish: We should by no means wait for the program and the basic guidelines to be adopted by the congress. It is necessary to act vigorously in the spirit of the time right now. The main reference points have been defined and it is necessary to persistently move forward, not shrinking from the difficulties but matching our practical actions to the directives of the April plenum and subsequent Central Committee decisions. The times we live in and the tasks facing us demand that we be at the same time firm, resolute, and wise in pursuing our planned political course.

One of the most important demands on our work is the ability to combine the resolution of long-term and current tasks. Working out long-term prospects and setting targets for socioeconomic development are of immense importance.

But at the same time it is necessary to clearly realize that even the most exciting plans and the most splendid prospects are worth nothing if they are not reinforced with practical work and the quest for effective solutions. That is a kind of Manilovism. [reference to Manilov, a character grom Gogol's "Dead Souls," known for his daydreaming and wishful thinking]

[M.S. Gorbachev stressed the immense importance of the current work to successfully complete the last year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is also important for creating groundwork for the future and making a good start to the new 5-year plan, which we want to be a turning point in order to impart greater dynamism to the economy and the development of Soviet society.

Each labor collective is well aware of its reserves and what must be done to reach the level of this year's plan targets. But it is necessary to do still more in industry, capital construction, transportation, the consumer sphere, and trade. I would particularly like to talk about the tasks of agriculture. Despite all the difficulties, we can now count on a larger grain harvest than last year an increase in the production of other farming output, particularly feed. Real opportunities exist for coping with the procurement plans for livestock products.

The decisive stage of the struggle for the harvest is now upon us. Satisfying the demand for grain, - for both foodstuffs and forage, - will largely be determined by the contribution of Kazakhstan and Siberian and Urals krays and oblasts. In view of this, the CPSU Central Committee and the government have given them great help. It is now up to you, comrades. We hope that the party organizations and working people of Kazakhstan and Siberian and Urals oblasts will conduct the harvest with great vigor and skill and will gratify the country with a weighty contribution to the state's grain resources.

It is obviously symbolic that after examining the state of affairs in the fuel and energy complex in Tyumen we are today discussing questions of food. Without both of them there cannot be an efficient economy, nor is it possible to successfully resolve the tasks of improving the people's prosperity and the country's economic and defense might.

The creation of a reliable food base is a task for the entire party and the entire people. The Central Committee April Plenum issued a clear-cut and principled directive on this score: The implementation of the Food Program is an urgent task requiring special attention.

I think that the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenun is the starting point for analyzing the state of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex. Not much more than 3 years have passed since then. Time has shown that we acted correctly in adopting the Food Program and a number of major decisions on urgent problems of developing the agro-industrial complex. The work to implement the measures prescribed by the party is proceeding in all directions. A profound modernization of agricultural machine building is being carried out. The indicators for mineral fertilizer production are close to the targets. The amount of reclaimed land has increased considerably.

I would particularly like to note the immense scale of the work on the social transformation of the countryside. The construction of housing, cultural and consumer projects, and roads has expanded. All this has created favorable conditions for retaining cadres in the countryside. The implementation of major measures to improve the economic position of kilkhozes and sovkhozes on the basis of higher purchase prices and price increments is having a favorable effect on their economic position and the results of their economic activity.

The introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract is having a beneficial effect on people's attitudes to work and the results of labor.

To briefly sum up the overall results of our work since the May plenum, it can be said that we have chosen the right direction, learned much, and already accomplished a great deal.

It is also important that the attitude to the problems of the development of the agro-industrial complex has changed markedly in the country as a whole. Questions of the development of agriculture and its related sectors are seen as a nationwide tasks, and the countryside's orders and its needs and requirements are at the center of attention and are fulfilled as a priority.

The question naturally arises: How has all this influenced the results of the activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and agro-industrial complex organizations; what advantage has been gained by society as a whole?

As for the overall volume of agricultural output, the total figures for 1983-1984 show that production increased by R22 billion, or 9 percent, as compared to the previous 2 years of the 5-year plan. Harvests of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, and fruit have increased. Average annual meat production over these years increased by 9 percent, milk production by 8 percent, and egg production by 6 percent. Taking the fulfillment of this year's plan into account, procurements of livestock products will have grown by 2.5 million metric tons of meat (live weight), 9.2 million metric tons of milk, and 3.5 billion eggs compared with the 1982 level.

Over these years the number of unprofitable farms has been considerably reduced and the overall profit level in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production has increased. The net profits of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1983 reached almost R24 billion and the profit level reached almost 22 percent. In terms of the results for 1984, - a more complex year in terms of climatic conditions, - profits amounted to around R20 billion, and production profitability was 18 percent.

The growth in agricultural output has also affected the per capita consumption of food products. Per capita consumption this year amounts to 78 kg of meat and fish, including 17.8 kg of fish, 318 kg of milk, 260 eggs, 134 kg of bread, 110 kg of potatoes, 106 kg of vegetables and cucurbits, 46 kg of fruit and berries, and almost 45 kg of sugar.

How can this be assessed? In terms of the overall food value of our diet we are at the level of the most developed countries. In terms of meat and fruit our per capita consumption is still lower than certain countries and somewhat lower than the established rational nutritional norms. From this viewpoint meat production is the most vital area for the fulfillment of the Food Program. We are lagging behind here.

And yet, the problem of supplying the population with food products has not been fully solved. Demand for certain food products exceeds supply. This is linked with the fact that our income has grown faster than the production of food products. At the same time, state prices for basic products have remained virtually static for 2 decades, even though their production costs have been growing.

Meat, for instance, is sold in our stores at prices two to three times lower than production costs. This difference is currently made up by state subsidies, which amount to almost R20 billion per year for meat. That is an impressive sum, as you can see.

The fact that basic fool products in our country are accessible to all sectors of the population is our great achievement. But, in noting this we must also mention factors that worry many Soviet people. The Central Committee is receiving more and more letters from working people questioning the disrespectful attitude of workers and peasants to the labor which they invest in the production of grain and other agricultural products.

"Grain is life," comrades Ivanov and Mangalov write from Magansk village, Krasnoyarsk Kray. "It is our wealth and the strength and might of the motherland. Yet what a barbaric attitude there often is toward grain! We must finally tackle this problem in earnest."

Another letter. "We have no hungry people," Comrade Sukhanov from Moscow notes. "Loaves of white bread being thrown out as rubbish, and public catering leftovers can be used to feed livestock."

There are many such letters. Obviously, comrades, there is food for thought here for both labor collectives and central organs and, to put it bluntly, for every family. Our common concern is to resolutely change the attitute toward bread and other food products.

However, it is quite clear that the main emphais for resolving the food problem must be on persistent work by the party and the entire people to further develop agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole.

At the same time there are many examples where the increased material, technical, and economic potential of many oblasts, krays, and republics is still being poorly utilized. To this day there are still workers who seek sources of income not in high yields, livestock productivity, or economical management, but in obtaining budget allocations and bank credits.

Shortcomings and failings in work have seriously affected the effectiveness of the measures to make agriculture, primarily crop farming, - more stable. Today I want to stress once again that we will not be able to change the weather. There is just one way: It is necessary under specific and at times complex conditions to find the most effective ways and means of obtaining high yields. That is the key problem of our work in the agro-industiral complex.

This is extremely important for the krays and oblasts of Siberia, the Urals, and Kazahstan. The instability of crop farming has a considerable effect on the results of the activity of local kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, the targets for most types of output were not fulfilled in Kazakhstan. The republic is a long way behind in sales of grain to the state. Certain quality indicators have worsened, and in a number of regions there has been a drop in crop yields and livestock productivity.

In the past few years the plans for the production and sale of grain to the state have systematically failed to be fulfilled in many RSFSR oblasts in the Urals and Siberia. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays and Novosibirsk, Orenburg, Kurgan, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts were a long way behind in grain sales over the first 4 years. They also underproduced a large amount of milk and meat.

Failure to meet the plans for grain production and purchases causes strains in satisfying the country's needs. This forces us to resort to grain imports and spend considerable foreign exchange resources. We are setting the task of further increasing grain production in order to fully satisfy our needs. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the party, soviet, and economic organs of the country's grain-producing republics, krays, and oblasts must proceed from this standpoint in their practical work.

Specifically, what does this mean? Turning to the most important task, it is necessary to strike to ensure that in any climatically inauspicious year the country obtains at least 200 million metric tons of grain, and 250 million or more metric tons under normal conditions. This, I would say, is the strategic task for our crop farming in the near future!

But solving the grain problem means not only increasing grain harvests but also ensuring their rational use. We cannot make up shortfalls in feed production with the large-scale use of grain for forage. This is an unsuitable and impermissible practice. Yet it is already firmly established in many regions. Realizing the great importance of the problem, it is necessary to seek ways of solving it. Certain lessons have been learned on this scope: In 1983-1984 the plans for the production of coarse and succulent feed were not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. Feed production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be tackled in just the same way as grain production, no less and no worse; they are, so to speak, two sides of the same coin. It is necessary to struggle both to harvest feed crops and to increase feed quality on the basis of the use of modern scientific achievements and amassed experience on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

I would even say that the quality problem should now be given priority. Monitoring and research show that between 20 and 30 percent of nutrients are lost in many parts of the country through low feed quality. Overexpenditure of grain for forage also happens as a result of poor work in a number of places to eradicate the shortage of feed protein. On many farms, this has already been understood and the resolution of the protein problem is being actively tackled, while other farms count on aid from state resources. It is necessary to support the former and resolutely condemn the parasitical sentiments of the latter.

Now that plans are being drawn up for the new 5-year plan, it is very important for each kolkhoz and sovkhoz in each rayon and all oblasts, krays, and republics to thoroughly consider the problems linked with building up meat resources. This is a priority task. In the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the growth in meat production as compared with 1980 is expected to be on the order of 2 million metric tons slaughtered weight. In order to reach the Food Program indicators, we must double this in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Generally speaking, the targets for producing grain, feeds, meat, milk, and other products indicate that strenuous work will have to be done in the next 5-year plan period. This must be well understood by all workers in the agro-industrial complex and primarily by all our leadership cadres.

The following question arises: How are plan targets to be reached?; do we have the necessary conditions for this? It is not for the sake of effect, but in order to answer this question substantively that I want to state definitely, on behalf of the Central Committee, that such potential and such conditions do exist now in our country. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the work done by thousands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and many krays and oblasts in the years since the Central Committee May Plenum.

The paramount task facing us now is to secure high returns from everything that is available to agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole. The return on capital in the countryside remains low. In the 2 years following the Central Committee May Plenum, production capital on Kurgan Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by almost 13 percent, while the volume of gross output fell by 12 percent. The same situation prevails in Kustanay Oblast, where the growth of fixed production capital stood at 14 percent while production fell. Despite a considerable rise in the level of available capital, the volume of agricultural output has been allowed to fall in many other oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.

The basic link that must be tackled in order to resolve the entire chain of practical tasks facing us in the countryside is the organization of production and the labor of workers in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and all agro-industrial complex enterprises, and the broad utilization of available experience of highly productive and efficient work. Everything here depends not on additional capital investment but rather on the activity of leadership cadres and party, soviet, and economic organs.

I would like to dwell on certain practical issues in somewhat greater detail.

First, it is necessary to shift more boldly to new advanced techniques and more efficient forms of utilization of material resources, and to concentrate them primarily in the directions and places where they can produce the highest return. During the next 5-year plan period we must attach priority importance to the cultivation of grain crops on the basis of intensive techniques.

This year about 17 million hectares of wheat and practically all the grain corn have been cultivated on the basis of intensive techniques. Despite all the vagaries of the weather, there has been a solid increase in harvest yields. According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL], farms in many fields are producing 40-50 quintals of grain per hectare, which is 15-20 quintals more than when using conventional technology.

The new techniques are gaining increasingly solid acceptance. In response to local proposals, grain crops for the 1986 harvest will be cultivated on the basis of intensive techniques on an area in excess of 31 million hectares. This will include almost 4 million hectares of corn. Taking into account the existence of good predecessor crops, we could expand the application of such techniques in the near future to an area of at least 60 million hectares. What is primarily needed here is to concentrate fertilizers, equipment, and other resources so as to guarantee big harvests and ensure the necessary stability of grain production.

But this is not all. Today we had a brief meeting with scientists. The outcome of this meeting can be summed up as follows: At the present stage the paramount issue is to observe technological discipline in the fields. Agriculture needs exactly the same technological discipline as, for example, steel or iron casting -- the slightest mistake results in metal of a totally different quality. This is the stage that we have reached in field work. In order to produce the maximum effect with intensive techniques we must have skilled cadres. Good professional training for them has not been achieved everywhere.

Many people in our country are used to working in the following fashion: Sow, and then harvest whatever grows. And they leave it at that. This is not the way to work with intensive techniques. The cultivation of crops demands precise and intelligent work by the crop farmer. This is why cadres must be taught that there will be no success without in-depth knowledge. This, comrades, is the reliable way to produce high and steady harvest yields.

The time of general directives and slogans has passed. Party committees must institute daily monitoring of this enormously important work and must see all means to advance intensive techniques in production, relying on science and advanced practice.

Second: People in many places still make inadequate use of the potential of scientifically substantiated crop farming systems. Such systems now exist for each zone and, essentially, for each farm. This is an important factor for boosting soil productivity. It must, however, be borne in mind that disregard for any one element of the crop farming system disrupts the entire cycle of the struggle for the harvest and makes all the expenditure of labor and resources worthless. I would particularly like to speak about fallow land. Or rather, about the attitude toward fallow land. Do you recall the heated discussion that took place a few years ago: Should there or should there not be any fallow land? The ultimate winner was science and the viewpoint based on scientific data. Now we have about 22 million hectares of fallow land. Fallow land represents 15-20 percent of the total field area in the basic grain-growing regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia, and the Urals.

As a matter of fact Terentiy Semenovich Maltsev, who is actually present here, always reminded me about fallow land and used to say that this work must be seen right through to its conclusion. If fallow land in Siberia and Kazakhstan's virgin lands region falls below 20 percent, it would be better to have no fallow land at all.

We have now either reached this stage or are close to it. But the results are quite varied, and they require interpretation. Numerous examples can be cited of well-prepared and correctly cultivated fallow land producing in drought years a harvest that is double or triple that produced from nonfallow predecessors. This is particularly obvious during difficult years. And even the quality of grain there is considerably better than in other fields. But the situation is not the same everywhere. Even in such major grain-producing regions as Omsk, Saratov, Orenburg, and Tselinograd Oblasts and Altay Kray, the expansion of fallow land has still not produced the expected growth in gross grain harvests.

Why is this? The point is that land is assigned to lie fallow, but there is no real work on fallow land. This is nothing new; we have already spoken about this on many occasions. In some instances fallow land is not plowed in good time, in others it is not cultivated and gets covered in weeds. And where are our rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations, where are our specialists, where are the zonal scientific research institutes? And the most important point, comrades: How can an agronomist observe all this with total placidity? After all, the land is his life's work, a matter of hour and conscience for him as a specialist and lawmaker for the fields!

Third: It is obvious to us all that, under our country's specific conditions with its acutely continental climate and frequently recurring droughts, it is impossible to ensure that agricultural production is run on a stable basis without the existence of reclaimed land and particularly land under irrigation.

We have traveled a long way in the implementation of an ambitious program of agricultural land reclamation. The scale of land reclamation work will continue to expand on the basis of plans that have already been elaborated and adopted. This firm line of ours was reaffirmed at last year's CPSU Central Committee October Plenum.

And yet the paramount task today is not to expand the area of reclaimed land but to ensure its efficient use. The harvests produced on these areas do not match either the expenditure we have incurred or the actual potential of the reclaimed land. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and VASKHNIL are basically only recording this adverse fact.

Sufficient instructions have been issued on these matters, but the leaders of the aforementioned organizations have failed to display party responsibility for the fulfillment of party Central Committee and government decisions.

The following argument can sometimes be heard: Just give us irrigated land and the harvest will come automatically. This, you know, brings to mind the arguments of die-hard advocates of extensive development (ekstensivshchik]. Be that as it may [uzh gde gde], the question of the use of irrigated land is one issue where it is particularly impermissible to let matters drift. It is of paramount importance to ensure that crops on irrigated and reclaimed land everywhere are cultivated using intensive techniques. Concern also must be shown for immediate measures to fundamentally improve the condition of reclaimed land. It is there that the allocated capital investment must be primarily channeled. Such is the demand of the CPSU Central Committee and the government, and it must be unconditionally observed.

Fourth: Concerning the problems of stockraising. It must be admitted that, despite certain efforts, scientific and technical progress has hitherto only slightly touched this sector. Many leading workers and specialists are still trying to solve the problems of boosting the output of meat, milk, and other products by using extensive factors.

A few years ago, when we defined the basic trend as being to qualitatively improve livestock and increase livestock productivity instead of increasing the livestock population, many people reacted to this uncomprehendingly and even painfully. But life has proved that this approach was fully justified. Nor could it have been otherwise. This has been shown by the experience of front-ranking farms. In the last 2-3 years, there has been practically no growth in the population of cows and other livestock in the country, and the number of cows has even fallen somewhat. Nevertheless, a steady if not steep growth has occurred in the output and procurement of livestock products.

We must continue to focus attention not on population growth, since this involves large expenditure on the construction of new stock units and operational personnel, but on the resolute introduction of intensive methods of production. There probably are and will be rayons and even oblasts where the population must also be increased if feed production develops at a preferential rate. But the basic attention must be given to the intensification of stockraising.

If we raise the delivery weight of every head of cattle by even 50 kg, the same population will provide us with an additional 1.5 million metric tons of meat in live weight terms. This will be much cheaper and more economical than achieving the same increase as a result of population growth, which would mean that the herd would have to increase by almost 5 million head.

Our dairy stockraising also needs a different approach. It is necessary to make more active use of the potential provided by selection and breeding work, new techniques, and balanced feeding. These are the main components of high productivity. If today our existing herd were to provide an average milk yield of 3,000 kg per cow, we would not know where to put all this milk.

The questions of the intensification of stockraising and the enhancement of livestock and poultry productivity are topical for Siberia's and Kazakhstan's oblasts and krays. Close attention must be devoted to this.

M.S. Gorbachev went on to dwell on the problem of improving the storage and processing of agricultural produce, describing it as a most important problem of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

In this connection, he criticized both the central departments responsible for creating the material and technical base of storage and processing, and local party and soviet organs, whose duty it is to seek resources for the solution of this task. He emphasized the need to ensure preferential development of sectors in the third sphere of the agro-industrial complex, particularly machine building for the food industry.

The solution of this question cannot be achieved without the participation of other ministries. Local party and soviet organs must apply themselves to the implementation of this most important state task. They must determine specifically what must and can be done locally to modernize and reconstruct enterprises in the food and meat and dairy industries, vegetable bases, and the production and installation of refrigeration equipment.

Taking advantage of our discussion, I want to note that there are some questions which depend fully on you, comrades. How can it be a problem for the largest cities and oblast and kray centers, with their vast industrial potential and dozens of construction trusts, to create the necessary capacities for the storage of fruit and vegetable produce and its sale? I have been told that the field-to-store cycle has been well organized in Tselinograd. This is a major job. If this has not been done in some places, the reason is not difficulties but a careless attitude toward this important work. There is no other way to describe it, because we are talking about people's daily needs, the growth of the people's material prosperity.

I want to draw attention to the fact that the construction ministries must not assign second priority to the construction and modernization of projects in the food sectors of industry. Let us hope that the construction workers will draw conclusions from the present discussion.

And another question. The technological and organizational restructuring we are implementing in agricultural production and related sectors also demands new approaches toward the materialization of the potential of our scientific reserach establishments. Agricultural science has done and is doing a considerable amount, of course. Everyone knows this. But today we cannot rest satisfied with what has been achieved so far.

The Central Committee is setting the task of the intensification of science itself. We are talking about transforming it into a real catalyst for the acceleration of progress in the countryside. The main point here is to fundamentally increase the standard and fruitfulness of scientific research.

Now we are at a stage when it is necessary to tackle more thoroughly the development of the key avenues of scientific and technical progress and fundamental work on topical problems of biology and biotechnology. This question was recently discussed by the Politburo and a detailed resolution was adopted. Scientists' work shows that achievements in this sphere can sharply increase the intensiveness of the most important biological processes.

Progressive trends in science and modern methodological and methodical approaches open up great opportunities for selection work. The application of genetic and cell engineering can considerably accelerate the creation of horticultural varieties which are resistant to disease, have high drought and winter endurance, and are adapted to the natural conditions of each region. This also applies to the development of new and more productive breeds of livestock and poultry.

The problems of scientific backup for agriculture are today such that they demand the broad participation of scientists from different fields of knowledge.

At this point I would like to request the USSR Academy of Sciences to further expand its cooperation with VASKHNIL and other scientific establishments of an agro-industrial nature. The in-depth integration of pure science and the agro-industrial complex's scientific establishments can provide a major reserve for raising the level of agrarian science and the effectiveness of its influence on agricultural production.

There must be more concern for introducing the achievements of research workers into practice. This can take different forms, but experience has shown that the science and production association is the most rational form. This has already been tested and proved by many years of practice.

We are all unanimous in understanding the need for the speediest resolution of the tasks in the agro-industrial complex sphere, M.S. Gorbachev went on. I have no doubt that we are also unanimous that this demands a great deal of organizational and political work. The question of how to make it more fruitful is answered by the decisions of the April plenum, the materials of the CPSU Central Committee conference on scientific and technical progress, and other party documents. The ideas, instructions, and conclusions set out in these documents must be implemented persistently and consistently.

What is needed is enterprising work in the country's agrarian sector. This applies to all cadres, be they party, soviet, economic, or trade union cadres. This applies to all party components.

Enterprising and rigorously planned work by party organizations makes it possible to bring deep-lying production reserves to the surface and ensure high returns from the production, economic, and cadre potential created in the countryside. It is on this that emphasis must now be placed. In this connection I would like to speak about the role of our rural party raykoms. There are 3,200 of them now. They unite over 49,000 kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations. There are now 6.5 million Communists in the countryside. This represents over one-third of our party membership. Truly great deeds in both the production and the social sphere can be accomplished with this force, with this vanguard. The party Central Committee highly values the activity of this most important component of our party; it values the contribution made by party committees to the implementation of the party's political course and particularly to the fulfillment of the Food Program.

At the same time it is necessary to make certain remarks. A study of the activity of a number of oblast party organizations by Central Committee departments has shown that many party raykoms are slow in reorganizing their work and at times forget that the party committee is an organ of political leadership.

Some raykoms deviate into an incorrect style. At times it is difficult to tell the difference between the forms and methods of work of a party committee from those of an economic organ. Devotion to raising the standard of ideological work is not apparent everywhere.

Work with cadres is an urgent question for any rural raykom. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are truly the golden treasury of our cadres. It is necessary to highly value and enhance the prestige of the difficult work done by chairmen and directors so that a stable corps of farm leadership cadres is formed and retained in each rayon, oblast, kray, and republic.

M.S. Gorbachev said in conclusion:

A consultative discussion [razgovor-sovet] like this, held on the eve of the scheduled party congress, on the eve of the new 5-year plan, acquires special importance not only for this major agricultural region but for the entire country and our entire people. All the conditions exist this year in Kazakhstan, Siberia, and the Urals to successfully cope with the plans for grain sales to the state and make a weighty contribution to the country's food resources. This will be a fine gift for the scheduled 27th CPSU Congress. (prolonged applause).

MORE ON GORBACHEV TSELINOGRAD MEETINGS

LD080513 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast presented by Anna Shatilova and Igor Kirillov; report over video of Gorbachev's visit to the All-Union Grain Farming Scientific Research Institute in Tselinograd, with video recording of Gorbachev's conversation with the institute's director]

[Excerpts] This is the All-Union Grain Farming Scientific Research Institute. Comrade Barayev, director of the institute and an academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, acquainted Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with the main aspects of the work done by the institute's scientists.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev, addressing Barayev] For some reasons fallows are not working out. In Siberia and Kazakhstan fallows have already reached 20 [those around Gorbachev speak simultaneously, one unseen speaker saying "yes," another "about 18," and another "18"] percent of the total.

[Barayev] Mikhail Sergeyevich, the point is that our recommendations on the utilization of fallow are not taken up.

[Gorbachev] I hold the same view. I even made the same point in my report. But I want [words indistinct] [Barayev and Kunayev laugh] [words indistinct].

[Barayev] No, unfortunately.

[Gorbachev] What does "no" mean?

[Barayev] It means that matters have been simplified.

[Gorbachev] I receive the same information from many other regions. In the first place, they do not do the work in time. They do not plough in time. Secondly, they do not tend the soil. Weeds grow and use up moisture and nutritious substances. The soil should be receiving organic and mineral ferilizer and everything else it needs.

[Barayev] Everything it needs.

[Gorbachev] Everything that is required. And that is not being done. Then they shrug their shoulders, saying "fallow is a waste of time. It produces nothing." Naturally, if you treat fallows like that, you can't expect anything better. You may just as well sow your seeds and get your (?7)-10 quintals.

[Barayev] That's how it is.

[Gorbachev, turning his attention away from Barayev and addressing the small audience in the hall] Meanwhile, they've got 22 million out of us. In places where fallows is treated properly, things work out. But where it's treated any old how.... [incomplete sentence as heard] Again the reason is poor discipline. The same applies to land improvement. On the subject of land improvement, you hear people saying, "if we had water, we could produce a harvest." That's just not so. They won't produce anything. Even if they have water and everything else, both the (?soil) and the land will be wrecked. [clearly discernible editorial cut seen in the video at this point]

[Gorbachev, again addressing Barayev] In general, of course, the institute has come up with good ideas. It has come up with good ideas. It has thoroughly enriched working practices. But one has to think about the future.

[Kunayev] There is also....

[Gorbachev] This applies, in particular -- I would say -- to cultivation methods and selection of crop varieties. We must find local....

[Kunayev] ...varieties.

[Gorbachev] Varieties. Local varieties.

[Kunayev] That is the most important thing.

[Gorbachev] Local varieties increase yields by two or three quintals. This is a very important matter. In the process one should retain the Saratov level of protein and gluten. I believe that the institute has reached a stage in its development where we should present it with more substantial tasks for the future. [murmurs of "that is right" heard from those around] The things it has accomplished are well known. They have been noted. But the stage has now been reached where all of agriculture has to be intensified. And scientific researchers must provide the basis for this. [end recording]

6 SEP TYUMEN MEETING, GORBACHEV SPEECH REPORTED

PM090900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

["A Faster Pace for Siberia. Conference of the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast Party-Economic Aktiv" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Tyumen, 6 Sep (TASS) -- A conference of the party-economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts took place today, at which the tasks of the further development of the West Siberia oil and gas complex and the efficient utilization of resources were discussed.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Aleksey Antonov, Nikolay Baybakov, and Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, senior executives from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR ministers, the managers of a number of associations and enterprises, and secretaries of party organizations.

The conference was opened by Mikhail Gorbachev. He said that the CPSU Central Committee decided to hold this conference in order to discuss ways of implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the comprehensive development of the oil and gas industry in the period 1986-90.

The following spoke at the meeting: Comrade Dinkov, minister of the oil industry; Comrade Chernomyrdin, minister of the gas industry; Comrade Chirskov, minister of construction of oil and gas industry enterprises; Comrade Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen Obkom; Comrade Melnikov, first secretary of the Tomsk Obkom; Comrade Kazakov, drilling master of the Nizhnevartovsk No. 1 drilling section in the Nizhnevartovsk oil and gas association; Comrade Grayfer, deputy minister of the oil industry and head of Glavtyumenneftegaz; Comrade Galkina, work team leader in the No. 5 construction section of the Tobolpromstroy association; Comrade Mukhametzyanov, general director of the Tatneft association; Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shadrin, skilled capital construction borehole repair worker in the Yuganskneftegaz; Comrade Anikin, first secretary of the Surgut Gorkon; Comrade Tishchenko, assembly work team leader in the No. 219 construction section of Glavmosstroy; Comrade Salmanov, head of Glavtyumengeologiya; Comrade Brezhnev, minister of transport construction.

In order to successfully implement the plans which have been put forward, they emphasized, we need to use all our efforts to eliminate delays in the oil industry immediately. The speakers discussed the need to think through in a better way all the directions of the development of the industry; to have well-founded calculations for longer periods ahead; and the need to make wide-ranging use of advanced experience.

The speakers drew attention to the fact that machine-building is not fully satisfying the needs of the oil and gas industry and capital construction for up-to-date equipment. Its quality and reliability need to be resolutely improved. In order for this to be achieved there needs to be, in part, comprehensive encouragement of cooperation between machine-builders, oil workers, and gas workers.

The state is directing enormous funds to the development of the Western Siberian complex. It is essential that capital investments and material and technical resources should generate high yields. To this end, it is required that capital construction in the region be raised to a higher level.

It was noted that the extensive program for the construction of main transportation routes in West Siberia should be worked through more fully by scientists. Science should make a more weighty contribution to the development of the oil and gas complex.

Violations of plan tasks, waste, and poor quality of work were cited. On construction sites there is not always a careful attitude to the environment of the North, which is easily damaged. Many spoke of the need to increase the rate of housing construction. There needs to be a sharp improvement in trade, services, and cultural facilities for people.

Mikhail Gorbachev made a speech to the party economic activ. The speech was listened to with great attention.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

PM101354 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 85 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Further Developing Industrialization and Enhancing Labor Productivity in Capital Construction."

The resolution notes that the scale of capital construction in the country and the capacities of the construction materials industry and the construction industry are steadily increasing. However, the technical standards of construction work fail to fully meet present-day requirements and the growing volume of work. Construction sites often use inefficient structures, materials, and products, which require a large expenditure of labor on the installations. Construction and installation organizations are inadequately provided with highly productive equipment, specialized motor transport, small-scale mechanization facilities, and tools. Many enterprises in the construction materials industry and construction industry need to be modernized and retooled. Only negligible quantities of polymer and other structural materials are used in construction.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers consider it a most important task for union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic council of ministers, soviet krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, main territorial construction administrations, associations, trusts, other construction and installation organizations, and enterprises producing construction materials and structures to consistently implement the course of further industrializing construction work, develop and consolidate its material and technical base, improve its technical standards, efficiency and quality, increase labor productivity, and reduce the time taken to build installations primarily through:

The accelerated development of the construction industry and the construction materials industry and the introduction of advanced equipment and techniques;

A considerable increase in the production and use of advanced materials and structures in construction maximization of the extent of prefabrication;

The creation of capacities for producing sets of buildings and structures of various kinds and larger units of engineering and production equipment at enterprises;

The satisfaction of construction's needs for modern highly productive equipment, transport, small-scale mechanization facilities, and tools; the improvement of the use of the pool of machines and mechanisms and its structure; and the implementation of measures to comprehensively mechanize construction and installation work.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been set targets for the commissioning of capacities in 1986-1990 and for volumes of production of prefabricated buildings and advanced materials, products, and structures. They have been instructed in 1985 to confirm programs for developing subordinate enterprises of the construction industry and construction materials industry, primarily through their retooling and modernization and the extensive introduction of advanced manufacturing processes and equipment, paying particular attention to reequipping enterprises involved in large-panel housing construction and precast ferroconcrete. They have also been instructed to ensure that the existing production capacities of the construction industry and construction materials industry enterprises are being fully utilized by 1990.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is intended to substantially increase the amount of large-panel and modular housing construction and the output of prefabricated buildings and structures based on the use of light metal and other efficient structures and materials. The task is to increase the manufacture of structures based on sectional roofing [profilirovannyy nastil] and aluminum alloys by 50-100 percent. Output of advanced materials and products based on asbestos cement, cellular concrete, gypsum, timber, and polymers will also show even more substantial growth. Production of prefabricated portable buildings for construction sites and modular buildings for ancillary work is also being expanded.

Construction ministries and client ministries have been instructed to elaborate and implement a package of measures in 1986-1990 to extensively introduce cast-in-site concrete and ferroconcrete into industrial and housing construction.

The Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building have been set corresponding targets for the elaboration and assimilation of series outputs of the necessary production lines and equipment for the manufacture of advanced construction materials, products, and structures.

The USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry has been instructed to increase the extraction of raw pearlite at the Armenian SSR's Aragats enterprise, the Ukrainian SSR's Beregovskiy open cut mine, and the Buryat ASSR's Zaigrayevskiy Mining Administration. In 1986-1990 the construction of two crushing and grading plants producing basalt and diabase gravel necessary to manufacture mineral fiber products at the mineral deposits of the Karelian ASSR and Rovno Oblast is planned. The task has been set to ensure that, as of 1987, all heating boilers are produced in modular form with automated or mechanized furnace and burner gear and of organizing the supply of a number of very important construction materials and products together with the necessary ancillary materials and fixings, as a rule, in containers or packaged form as of 1986.

The USSR Ministries of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy and other ministries have been informed of their 1985 and 1990 targets for volumes of supplies of efficient types of rolled steel and nonferrous metals for the construction industry's needs.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and the Moscow Oblispolkom Main Construction Administration are instructed to ensure the commissioning of capacities to produce chemical and polymer materials for construction needs in 1986-1990. The resolution indicates the volumes of these products which are to be supplied annually to capital construction.

Ministries and departments with enterprises with the capacity to produce 50,000 or more cubic meters of enhanced-rigidity mineral fiber slabs are instructed to establish facilities for manufacturing, from ready-made ingredients, the phenolic alcohols required to produce the slabs in those enterprises in 1986-1990.

Enterprises producing cement chip slabs will organize the manufacture of construction structures and components from the slabs. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry is instructed to produce synthetic adhesives for this purpose from 1988 on.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building to elaborate and assimilate in 1985-1990 the series production of a number of new kinds of construction equipment, to develop the production of machines, mechanisms, and tools for comprehensive mechanization of construction and installation work which are in short supply, to carry out measures to improve the technical and economic indicators of construction machines and equipment, and to upgrade their unit capacity and operational reliability with a view to updating at least 10 percent of the product range annually. In accomplishing these task the production of replacement parts for excavators, cranes, and loaders will be increased by 50 percent by 1990. The operational life of hydraulic drive components and the mean time between failures of basic machinery, and reducing the labor content of maintenance and repair work will also be increased by 50-100 percent.

The ministry is instructed to develop the production of special kinds of chassis, standardized winches, and transmission and hydraulic drive components required for repair purposes and to boost the production of construction machinery at construction ministries' plants.

The ministry is instructed to elaborate with the participation of construction and other interested ministries and departments, proposals for the creation of an all-union system for the repair of construction equipment and to present them to the USSR Council of Ministers. It is required to elaborate and confirm unified norms in 1985 for the number of spare parts required for the maintenance and overhaul of construction machinery and mechanisms and to submit for confirmation by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs unit norms for the quantity of rolled metal required for manufacturing equipment, molds, and gear for the precast ferroconcrete industry.

The resolution sets the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the Moscow Oblispolkom Main Construction Administration targets for ensuring the commissioning in 1986-1990 of a number of new capacities for the production of construction machinery, equipment, tools, and spare parts.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are instructed to make provisions in their annual draft plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan for an increased proportion of construction equipment within the total output of the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building. It has been deemed necessary to expand cooperation with CEMA countries in the sphere of construction and machine building.

Ministries and departments carrying out construction and installation work are required to implement measures to increase the efficiency with which existing construction equipment is used and to further develop the comprehensive mechanization of plastering, painting, roofing, concreting, loading, unloading, and other labor-intensive work with a view to reducing the amount of manual labor in construction in the 12th 5-Year Plan by at least 20 percent.

The task has been set to improve the utilization of existing capacities in machine building and machinery and repair plants, raising their operational shift index by 20-25 percent, and taking measures to improve the organization of the repair and servicing of construction equipment, to introduce extensively the modular component repair method, to set up sections for reconditioning components and parts, and to reduce the amount of time taken to repair machinery by at least one-third.

USSR construction ministries and departments are being set targets for producing machine building output at subordinate enterprises. It is indicated here that the construction machinery, mechanisms, and tools manufactured by them remain at those ministries' disposal.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are instructed to allocate the required amount of rolled steel, components, and basic machinery for these purposes.

The resolution sets the Ministry of the Automotive Industry the target of organizing the series production of 20-30 metric ton capacity vehicle transporters with improved cross-country capability. It is also instructed to ensure as of 1986 the production for the construction industry of 40-, 60-, and 80-metric ton capacity low trailers and heavy semi-trailers and tractors for them.

The resolution fixes the volumes of basic construction machinery and power tools allocated for construction needs in 1986-1990 and also provides for the replacement in 1986-1988 of excavators, bulldozers, trucks, and special vehicles whose service life is at an end within the main contracting construction ministries.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set the task to switch over, starting in 1986, to the supply of technical equipment in large, highly prefabricated units to enterprises under construction for the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy industries, the power and electrification industry, the petroleum refining industry, the petroleum, gas, coal, food, and light industries, the construction materials industry, and the mineral fertilizer industry.

Machine building ministries producing equipment are instructed to formulate and confirm, with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, client ministries, and other interested ministries and departments, the range of equipment in modular form for supply to the construction sites in question.

The USSR Gossnab is instructed to develop and present to the Council of Ministers, with the participation of interested ministries and departments, proposals for the introduction of necessary modifications to the regulations on supplies of production equipment.

USSR ministries and departments carrying out construction and installation work and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to complete, in 1986, the introduction in all construction and installation organizations of a system of production equipment packages ensuring the transition to the supply of construction structures and components as complete units.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have invested the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work with the function of parent organization in the sphere of developing techniques for the manufacture, transportation, and installation of buildings made out of light, metal structures and of creating and developing the production of complete sets of fixings for electrical installation, sanitary engineering, ventilation, and thermal insulation work and the installation of production equipment in the buildings.

Ministries and departments with capacities for manufacturing complete buildings from light metal structures must install them using their own manpower resources.

The USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs and the USSR Gosplan must, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and other interested ministries and departments, elaborate measures in 1985-1986 to develop the production of these buildings to 25-30 million cubic meters in the country as a whole by the year 2000.

Ministries, departments, and organizations carrying out construction and installation work are instructed to ensure that at least 30-35 percent of the total increase in labor productivity in construction projected for the 12th 5-Year Plan is secured from improving labor and production organization, making better use of existing production potential in the sector, reducing losses and unproductive expenditures of working time, and carrying out other organizational measures.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to provide in their draft plans for 1986-1990 for the allocation of the capital investments and material and technical resources necessary to meet the targets set by this resolution.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed their confidence that party, soviet, and economic bodies, trade union and komsomol organizations, construction workers, and enterprises of the construction and construction materials industries, the machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical, petrochemical, timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing, and light industries, and other national economic sectors will do all that is necessary to absolutely fulfill the present resolution and successfully resolve the tasks of accelerating the industrialization of capital construction.

KAPITONOV, NIKONOV ADDRESS FLAX INDUSTRY ASSEMBLY

LD111837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A conference of secretaries of kray, oblast and rayon party committees; leaders of ministries and departments; sovkhozes and kolkhozes; flax-processing enterprises; and scientific research organizations was held today at the CPSU Central Committee. Questions of raising efficiency of flax production and processing were discussed in light of the demands of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the conference on questions of intensive development of agro-industrial production in the country, organized by the CPSU Central Committee in Tselinograd.

Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the conference with an introductory speech.

A broad exchange of views and work experience was held and there was a detailed discussion of the tasks of ministries, departments, local party, administrative and economic bodies on increasing production and procurement of flax, improving its quality and developing the flax primary processing industry. The participants made proposals concerning the need to take urgent measures to eliminate delays in the construction of flax plants, to ensure timely starts to production, and to increase output of modern equipment to aid the technical modernization of the industry.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also spoke at the conference.

Speakers Listed

LD112304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A meeting to discuss flax production took place in the CPSU Central Committee today. Speaking at the meeting were Comrade Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry; Comrade Danilenko, USSR minister of rural construction; Comrade Goltsov, USSR first deputy minister of agriculture; Comrade Klimenko, first secretary of Smolensk Obkom; Comrade Balandin, first secretary of Kostroma Obkom; comrades (Truzh) and (Prudnikov), directors of scientific-research institutes, and others.

Taking part in the work of the conference were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

SEP GRAIN, PULSE CROPS HARVEST REVIEWED

PM101325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Vladimirov "Agricultural Review": "Grain From Eastern Granaries"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 2 September 77.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested in the country and 68.9 million hectares, 89 percent of the harvest, had been threshed. Some 5 million hectares, or 75 percent, of grain crops had been threshed and 545,000 hectares, or 54 percent, of the long-stem flax crop had been pulled. Some 184,000 hectares, or 6 percent, of the potato crop had been lifted.

Some 82 million hectares, or 96 percent, of sown and natural grasses had been cut and 68.3 million metric tons of hay, 88 percent of the crop; 72.1 million metric tons of haylage; and 5.9 million metric tons, or 70 percent of grass meal had been procured.

In the past week 14.1 million hectares of grain were harvested in the country and 10.9 million hectares were threshed. That is a good rate. It was ensured mainly by farms in the east. In 7 days' work kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altay Kray harvested 500,000 hectares of grain. In Tselinograd Oblast 486,000 hectares of grain, or 17 percent of the entire harvest, were threshed. In the same period, Kustanay Oblast threshed 485,000 hectares or 13 percent; Turgay Oblast threshed 412,000 hectares or 19 percent; Chelyabinsk Oblast's figures were 291,000 hectares or 17 percent; and Omsk Oblast threshed 288,000 hectares or 13 percent.

It must be borne in mind here that the weather has not been ideal everywhere but, by making skillful use of equipment and transport, crop farmers in many eastern regions have begun harvesting with confidence.

Traffic on the highways in the Kazakh virgin lands has become noticeably more intensive. All the elevators in this major granary are working to schedules designed for the receipt of a massive amount of grain from the new harvest. Some equipment has been replaced by more highly productive equipment and dozens of extra high-capacity dump trucks, trailer and freightcar balances, and grain drying machines have been assembled.

Tselinograd reports that railroad workers on the virgin land main lines have begun shipping grain from the new harvest. The first trainloads of grain have reached the industrial cities. Locomotive teams have been working at a fast pace. On traffic controllers' maps the grain routes are marked in green, signifying that all stations are open to these trains.

In Eastern Siberia, too, many farms have begun harvesting without delay. More grain has been harvested and threshed in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast than at this time last year. Nevertheless, the fast start to the harvest should not make farmers complacent. In the east the grain has ripened later than usual in many places. In some places it is still ripening. There have already been ground frosts and cold weather could quite possibly set in suddenly. Therefore it is very important to consistently increase the pace of the harvesting and procurement of grain.

At the same time economic leaders, local soviets, and procurement workers are called on to pay special attention to grain quality. The country is receiving quite a lot of strong and valuable wheat from the east, but that contribution can and must increase. Particularly in view of the fact that this year considerable areas of wheat have been cultivated using intensive techniques which, when correctly applied, guarantee grain with good baking qualities. That is why the local-level agronomy service must carefully monitor every intensively cultivated field and not allow grain to deteriorate at threshing floors and reception centers.

In the past week farms in Kuybyshev, Saratov, and Penza Oblasts and all oblasts in the Central Chernozem Region have almost finished the grain harvest. Unfortunately the harvest there is small again (for the umpteenth year!). Yes, freak weather has taken its toll, but surely it is time for scientists and practical workers in the Chernozem Region to give serious thought to counteracting drought and other adverse conditions. After all, every oblast has farms which constantly produce good harvests even under difficult conditions. More attention must be paid to studying their experience, but in general terms it is obvious that new approaches are needed to farm management in the Chernozem Region and without delay.

The good weather made it possible to increase the harvest pace in the non-Chernozem Region. Some 10.1 million hectares of grain have been harvested there and 9.5 million hectares, or 94 percent of the harvest have been threshed. As we can see, the gap between harvesting and threshing is not great. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are harvesting grain as quickly as possible. Farms in Ryzan, Tula, Orel, and Moscow Oblasts are close to the end of the harvest.

The first in Tula Oblast to complete the 5-year plan target for the sale of grain to the state were crop farmers in Yefremovskiy Rayon, who sent almost 250,000 metric tons of grain to the elevators, and in other rayons, too, the grain is not kept long at the threshing floors. A computer-designed hourly crop delivery schedule is proving helpful. At the same time, considerably less grain has been harvested in Ivanovo, Pskov, Kostroma, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, and Kirov Oblasts than by the beginning of September last year, and fine weather does not last long in the fall.

Farmers in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenia, and Azerbaijan have begun their "white harvest." The cotton ginning enterprises have begun work. The first batches of the new cotton crop have reached the textile centers.

There is still much to be done in the fall fields. Everything is important; everything must be ready on time, and work must be comprehensive. These days we are paying special attention to harvest progress in the Eastern grainfields. The harvest there is good; it must be collected in full; waste is intolerable.

CHIEF OF MAIN ARMOR DIRECTORATE ON TANKMEN'S DAY

LD081944 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Talk by Colonel General Yuriy Mikhaylovich Potapov, chief of the Main Armor Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, on the occasion of Tankman's Day; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades! Today the soldiers of our Armed Forces and the entire Soviet land are festively celebrating Tankmen's Day. This day is celebrated by all the Soviet people, the renowned war veterans, tank builders, and soldiers of the young generation who are vigilantly guarding our great socialist motherland.

This traditional celebration is particularly notable at this time. It is being held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, and at a time of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, when all the Soviet people, soldiers, tankmen, Army, and Navy staff, closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, have warmly approved the decisions of the April and July 1985 CPSU Central Committee plena, the party's policy of decisively accelerating the development of our economy on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the successful completion of the 5-year plan, and further increasing the economic and defense strength of our native land.

In the complex international situation where an increased military danger exists through the fault of U.S. ruling circles, the tank troops and all the USSR's Armed Forces are persistently strengthening their fighting efficiency and are constantly ready to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. Tankmen are justly proud of the glorious combat history and heroic traditions of their branch of the Armed Forces.

Forty years have passed already since the battles of the Great Patriotic War. Over these years the combat might of all branches of the Soviet Armed Forces and of the renowned tank troops has grown immeasurably, thanks to the constant attention of the Communist Party in answer to imperialism's military preparations. The tank troops are now called the motherland's armored shield and the main strike force of the Land Forces. Over the last few years they have been developing on the basis of modern technology, taking into account modern views on conducting battles and operations. The new combat machines have great firepower and speed, precision observation and control instruments, and reliable protection against various strike weapons. These tanks can operate day or night, on any terrain, and under conditions where mass strike weapons are used by the enemy.

The might of the Soviet tank troops lies not just in first class equipment. Above all, it lies in the excellent tank cadres who have been educated by the Communist Party and have mastered modern military science and skill. Today, the sons and grandsons of front heroes are serving in the Army. They are genuine patriots and internationalists, worthy heirs to the glorious combat and revolutionary traditions. They are profoundly aware that they now carry enormous responsibility for reliably safeguarding our motherland's security. This is particularly essential now that the ruling circles in the United States have declared a crusade against communism, launched an unprecedented arms race, begun militarizing space, and refused to accept the Soviet proposal on introducing a moratorium on all nuclear tests. The United State's feverish military preparations are being supported by revanchist circles in West Germany, circles that have recently become notably more active. Under such circumstances, the CPSU is constantly taking care to ensure that the Armed Forces are always vigilant, that they keep their powder dry and maintain high combat readiness.

In these tense days of military training, hard work is in full swing at the training grounds, tank training areas, and firing ranges. Commanders, staffs, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations are striving to ensure that every tankman is well acquainted with his weapons and equipment, strengthens discipline and organization, soundly masters the battle-proven science of winning, and makes more active use of the combat experience of frontline soldiers, as demanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR minister of defense.

Reports and elections campaigns that have begun in our party organizations are aimed at solving these crucial tasks. Fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty, tankmen are marking their traditional celebration with new successes in their martial labor. The number of exemplary soldiers and qualified specialists is growing, and their ability to hit the target with the first shot at maximum distance, both during day and night, is improving. Communists and Komsomol members are in the vanguard of the frontrankers. Many tank troop units have attained high indexes in perfecting military skill and in strengthening organization and order. Among them the regiments commanded by Officers (Lelikov), (Gregorash), (Klinovskiy), (Rogozhskin), and others. The "Kavkaz-85" exercise was an important test for both tankmen and the staff of other units.

In marking Tankmen's Day, Soviet soldiers assure the Leninist Central Committee that they will continue to perfect their combat skill and will always be ready, together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact, to fulfill any order in protection of the gains of socialism.

Allow me to sincerely congratulate the glorious tank force veterans, tank builders, tankmen, and you, esteemed television viewers, on this splendid Tankmen's Day celebration, and wish you new and great success in your work to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with honor. Thank you for your attention.

MILITARY EXERCISE REPORTEDLY UNDER WAY ON ETOROFU

HK070154 Hong Kong AFP in English 0143 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 7 (AFP) -- A large-scale Soviet landing exercise is now under way at Etorofu Island, one of the four islands held by the Soviet Union, off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido, a popular Tokyo daily reported today. The SANKEI SHIMBUN citing international military sources here, said that three landing ships and many aircraft, including Backfire bombers, were participating in the exercise. This was the first time that the Soviet Union conducted such a large-scale drill in the area since 1978, the paper said. Japanese Defense Agency officials were not available for comment on the report.

The daily said that the three landing ships -- a 13,000-ton Ivan Rogov class ship, a 3,800-ton Ropucha class ship and a 3,400-ton class Alligator class vessel -- early this week entered Hitokappu Bay on Etorofu Island, the port from which the Japanese Pearl Harbor task force departed. The island is one of four over which Japan claims as its territory. The three landing ships carried marines from the Soviet island of Sakhalin, the paper said. The newspaper said many Soviet aircraft, including the great sophisticated Backfire bombers, MIG-23's and MIG-27's based in eastern Siberia and Sakhalin were taking part in the drills.

The reported exercises came as Japan and the Soviet Union yesterday ended two days of high-level consultations here which, according to Japanese officials, failed to reach agreement on several major issues.